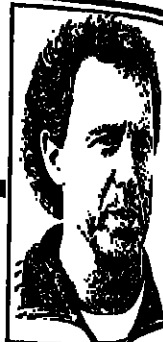


THIS WEEK: THE FINAL PART!



THE
STAR'S

WORLD CUP CONTEST
BY FRANZ BECKENBAUER



DISCOVER
THE
STARS OF
INTER-
NATIONAL
SOCCER!



YOU ARE A SOCCER EXPERT?.. THEN LET ME CHALLENGE YOU!

QUESTION 17 QUESTION 18

■ As far as I can remember, I was the youngest player, 20 in the memorable 1966 final when West Germany lost 4-2 to England after extra time. But the World Cup has seen much younger players take the field. Like a certain Edson Arantes do Nascimento, who was two days short of being 17 years and eight months old when he made his World Cup debut, scoring the goal which put Brazil into the semi-final in 1958 with a 1-0 win against Wales. The young Pele, as the world soon got to know him, until then a substitute — went on to help the Brazilians win the cup that year. But he was still not the youngest ever player to take part in a World Cup final round. Who was?

■ This year will see South Korea take part in the final round for the third time (after 1954 and 1986). In 1986 their North Korean cousins created a sensation. Having lost as expected 3-1 to the Soviet Union and being scraped into a 1-1 draw against Chile, North Korea then saw their Italian pride by being one of that year's favourites, 1-0, knocking them out of the competition. They went on to give the Portuguese a night of the quarter-finals by leading 3-0 and C. C. of Portugal 3-0 before the quarter-finals before the latter turned the tables in the second half and won 5-3. The question: What is the name of the North Korean striker who scored the goal that was paid to their chances and left the Italian nation stunned?

WHO WILL MAKE IT?

The
Netherlands.
World Cup
triumph
would be the
crowning
achievement



Thijs Libregts,
The Netherlands

25 June 1988 was the date which established The Netherlands as a world class team. The winning of the European Championship was reward for intelligent, creative football in which three players above all stamped their mark on the side: Ruud Gullit, Frank Rijkaard and Marco van Basten, the super trio from AC Milan.

With their return to the World Cup finals stage after a 12-year absence, the Dutch are out to put the crown on their recent regal rise to the top by winning the trophy for the first time. Although the long suffering Gullit has yet to recover from a knee injury which could still threaten his participation in Italy, striker Marco van Basten is confident the Dutch will progress in the

their awkward group. "It seems an easy task to me," said the 1988 and 1989 European Footballer of the Year after the Dutch were drawn to face England, the Republic of Ireland and Egypt.

Trainer Thijs Libregts, who succeeded "General" Rinus Michels following the European Championship triumph, was less enthusiastic about the draw. "We can't be happy about it because we are in the toughest group," remarked the 48-year-old coach.

Although Libregts has proved his quality as a trainer with Feyenoord, Rotterdam, and with clubs in Greece, he is a contro-

versal figure among Dutch fans. He has had to bear the burden of succeeding a successful coach in Michels, who it is reported that his relationship with Gullit is not too good.

Michels has recently been appointed as a World Cup adviser by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Voetbal-Bond, the Dutch football association, a move which has led to speculation that Libregts' position was being weakened. However, Michels has vowed to stay very much behind the scenes.

Despite all the discussion about the trainer, most sports pundits believe the Dutch will have a team in Italy capable of playing football "from the year 2000". The backbone of the team is the axis of Van Basten, Ronald Koeman, Rijkaard and van Basten.

In front of the classy 25-year-old keeper Hans van Breckel, it is the Barcelona player Koeman who calls the shots. Rijkaard is equally an attacking midfielder, as he is in the 25-year-old Marco van Basten, the striker with the trademark scoring instinct who is good at a goal against any opposition.



Mirage:
Music for the masses
Page 24

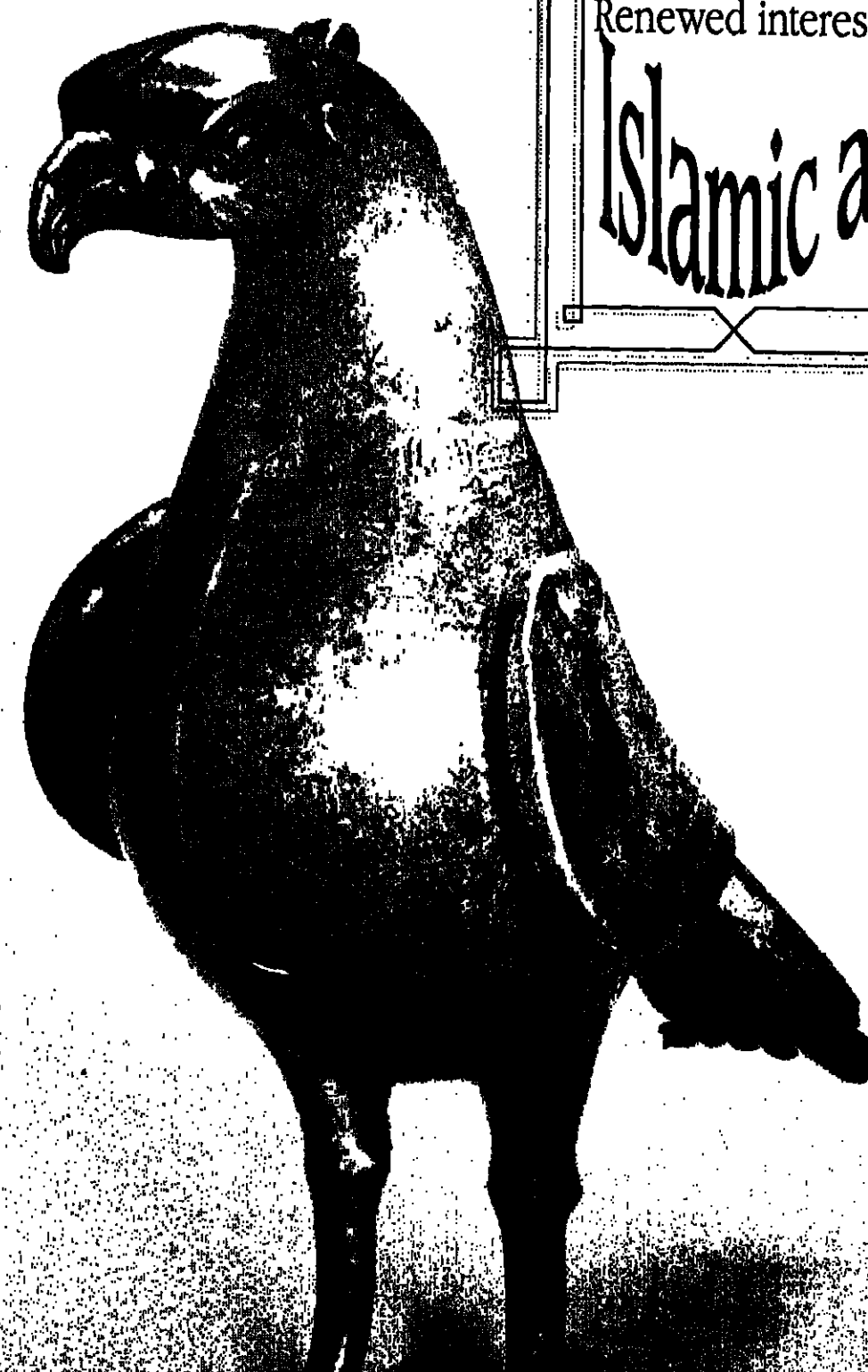
The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

Amman, 14-20 June 1990

اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

Vol : 1 No :21



Renewed interest in
Islamic art



Better health for our
children, page 3

INSIDE

The WorldPaper FORBIDDEN DEMOCRACY

In a year of blooming freedoms from Czechoslovakia to South Africa, China remains the dogged exception to the liberation rule. In assessing China one year after Tiananmen Square, *The WorldPaper* presents official and unofficial views from within and without China.

Cold War novels

Does the end of the Cold War mean the end of the spy novel? In this issue, *The WorldPaper* presents light-hearted musings from a Polish spy novel fan, an interview with a Soviet spy fiction writer and from England, an encounter between an agent and a writer.



The return of the dress,
page 17
The war for Afghanistan,
page 14

الحدث

★ PRIZES ★

■ In co-operation with the sportswear company adidas and car manufacturer Mercedes, the following prizes will be offered to winners:

- 1-One original adidas Worldcup track suit as officially worn by one of the national teams participating in the finals;
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- 3-One original adidas Worldcup football jersey as officially worn by one of the national teams participating in the finals;
- 4-One original adidas football "Etrusco Unico," the official football of the Worldcup finals in Italy;
- 5-One accurate miniature, ratio of dimensions 1:10, of the legendary sports car Mercedes 300 SL, year of construction 1954;
- 6-One accurate miniature, ratio of dimensions 1:24, of the Mercedes car Simplex, year of construction 1902;
- 7-One accurate miniature, ratio of dimensions 1:18, of the Mercedes car SSK, year of construction 1928.

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Coupons should be sent on weekly basis.

On the record

● A study being conducted to determine if future appointments of commercial attaches in Jordanian embassies should be done through the chambers of industry and commerce. The purpose of the study is to improve the performance of future commercial attaches especially in encouraging private sector exports.

● A proposal is being studied to improve measures to collect debts and settle commercial disagreements including the set up of a traders court.

● The foreign minister of Uruguay will arrive in Jordan at the end of this month, The Star

has learned.

● The foreign minister of Finland will also visit the Kingdom this summer, The Star was told.

● Dr Salim Al Lawli is a strong candidate for the vacant position of director of the Co-operative Organisation. Also Mr Mihem Al Khreisha may be appointed to the post of director of the National Aid Fund.

● Mr Bassam Kaksih, president of the Aqaba Regional Authority will represent Jordan at the Arab Businessmen and Investors Conference which will take place in Cairo in November.

● The government has decided to hire a British expert on desert tourism to help in promoting tourism in Wadi Rum and Jordan's southern deserts.

Amnesty International calls for further safeguards to human right in Jordan

LONDON - Amnesty International (AI) welcomed significant moves by the Jordanian government to protect human rights, but said further fundamental safeguards were necessary to prevent abuses.

In a report released on Wednesday the worldwide human rights organisation said that many political prisoners have been released in recent months and that martial law, in force since 1967, has been "frozen" with a view to abolition. The government is also reviewing restrictive ordinary laws and has put before parliament a new draft Defence Law that would give detained security suspects the right of appeal to the high court every 30 days. The current Defence Law does not allow any

judicial review of detention orders.

The proposed law would, however, still allow authorities to detain security suspects indefinitely without charge or trial and further steps are needed to prevent arbitrary detention, unfair trials and torture, which have been common during the state of emergency, amnesty international said.

Amnesty International also called for a judicial review of the cases of more than 30 political prisoners convicted by the Martial Law Court in unfair trials, and for an end to executions. "By adopting such safeguards, Jordan would contribute to the protection of human rights in the Middle East," Amnesty International said.

FOCUS ON PARLIMENT

By Ahmad Al-Husban

● The cancellation of the National Health Institute (NHI) law has created heated debates and resulted in difference within the legal and health committees of the Lower House this week.

Differences began with the first meeting of the two committees, when the legal committee called a number of specialists to listen to their opinion regarding NHI. The health committee had already heard most of these experts. This resulted in the withdrawal of Dr Ahmad Anab, chairman of the health committee from the session in protest. He also said that the health committee, which is a technical committee, is the party that should decide on the fate of NHI.

Three views developed during the legal committee's meeting. The first calls for keeping NHI since its acts as a framework incorporating all hospitals and guarantees equality for doctors and staff in these hospitals, while permitting all citizens to receive medical services at all levels.

The second view calls for abolishing NHI accusing it of being the cause of deterioration in health services. The third view calls for creating a new framework that will reorganise hospitals and provide better services. The debates amounted to no results, but it seems the stronger trend favours keeping NHI. The conflict will be settled through voting, The Star was told.

● The National Bloc has reorganised itself according to written and outlined bases. This is what Dr Abdallah Nsour has said after he was elected chairman of the bloc on Sunday. Dr Nsour beat Deputy Nalf Al Haddid who only received two votes to his favour. The Star has learned that a number of ministers, who are also deputies, have requested to join the bloc. They include Abdel Karim Al Dughmi, Ouseim Obaidat, Abdel Majid Shreideh and Abdel Raouf Al Rawabdeh. If they are accepted the bloc will have 28 members. Others like Ibrahim Ghababshe, Abdel Karim Kabariti and Mohammed Adoub Al Zaben have also expressed their wish to join.

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14 JUNE 1990

Jordan's children: looking towards better prospects



The economic recession must not affect past achievements in child care

By J. Hassan
Special to The Star

The saturnine days when the father of a modest income family would casually state that two of his children died infancy are over.

Today Jordan's half a million children under the age of five have a greater prospect of a healthy survival than ever before. Jordan has achieved the world's fastest annual rate of decline in infant mortality over the last decade. With the current infant mortality rate of 35 children per 1000 or roughly more than 4500 infants a year (a child every 2 hours), Jordan stands among the best performing countries of the Middle East and maintains one of the lowest under five mortality rates in the Third World.

The under-five mortality rate (USMR) is chosen by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) as its single most important indicator of the state of a nation's children since the USMR takes into consideration various inputs such as sanitary environmental conditions, nourishment, ubiquity and quality of medical services and health consciousness.

Jordan's positive health indices are attributed by UNICEF to the government's well planned health policies which enabled the country to achieve the universal child immunization goal before the target date in 1990. Jordanians reduced the reported incidence of immunizable diseases from 1205 cases in 1978 to 369 cases in 1988, according to Ministry of Health sources.

Today, mothers in remote and rural parts of the Kingdom, who not so long ago tattooed their newborns for moot health reasons, hurry to health centres to vaccinate their infants. According to Miss Sewsan Khalaf, a UNICEF project officer, "the vaccination card of the child has become more valuable to the mother than the ID card."

Another important contribution to the reduction of the USMR is the decrease in the number of diarrhoea-disease deaths through improved treatment and better environmental conditions which reduced the in-

cidence rate in Jordan to half that in the neighbouring countries and the East Mediterranean. Thousand of children were saved from death by dehydration in the last three years.

Furthermore, the expansion of primary health care to reach almost 95 per cent of the population played an important role in limiting the scope of disease in the Kingdom while ensuring widespread treatment capabilities. However, more can still be done in this field. Miss Hind Al Khateeb, director of the UNICEF programme in Jordan, sees the problem in remote areas where a "mother with too many kids will usually wait until her child is sick before seeing a doctor." Since the mother would normally have to take all of her children with her to the health centre and walk some two kilometres in areas where transportation is rarely available she usually hesitates before visiting the doctor.

It is due to the increasing awareness of health issues among the public in general and mothers in particular that health programmes in Jordan bear their desired fruits. In this respect, UNICEF has given special attention to information campaigns on immunization and oral rehydration therapy designed to promote such programmes and help mothers better understand their significance. Miss Al Khateeb says because of UNICEF campaigns and over 85 per cent of mothers now have sufficient general knowledge and awareness of immunization and oral rehydration programmes.

UNICEF has been very influential in promoting child health and improving the conditions of children in Jordan in several ways. UNICEF presents aid to the government in the form of vaccines, teacher training programmes as well as medical personnel training. This year UNICEF has provided the Ministry of Health with its needs of vaccines and is currently training 10000 teachers in child health education.

UNICEF goals and objectives in Jordan for its current five-year plan 1989-1994 include:

- Reducing current infant mortality rates by almost 50 per cent.

— Cutting maternal mortality rates to half the present levels.

— Sustaining the current rate of progress and strengthening ongoing programmes particularly in the present phase of economic adjustment.

UNICEF is also involved in several programmes that aim at improving the quality of health care and the ubiquity of preventative therapy.

Since the greater part of child mortality in Jordan is attributed to acute respiratory infections (ARI), UNICEF found it necessary to use the media to make mothers conscious of the dangers of respiratory infections. According to Miss Al Khateeb: "We want to have standardised treatment of respiratory infections because so far in health centres we find a doctor who writes symptoms: cold, running nose, a little bit of 'cough'. But, there is no differentiation between the upper & lower respiratory infections. The lower could be killer infections. So we are hoping that doctors or paramedical staff will be able to assess the problem properly and have a proper reporting and monitoring system on ARI."

UNICEF is also concerned with safe motherhood and is active in training birth attendants as well as medical and paramedical staff in that field. According to the Situation Analysis of Children and Women in the Kingdom conducted by UNICEF and the government, about 24% of women are not attended by

trained health personnel at birth and over 41% receive no prenatal care.

As part of a programme for the integration of health education into elementary schools, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF have joined in a combined pilot project that aims at instructing teachers in teaching students how to lead healthy life-styles by making health a part of the daily life of the child.

Early childhood development projects sponsored by UNICEF and implemented through the Queen Alia Social Fund and the Ministry of Education aim at training teachers in building children's personality and character at early ages hence stimulating the child and making a stronger individual out of him.

Progress in child health was definitely a success story in the past decade. However, the chal-

lenge for the future remains in consolidating and sustaining the gains and accomplishments of recent years especially that the country is at an economic crossroad. The joint UNICEF government analysis expects the state of child growth and nutrition in Jordan to worsen due to economic pressure unless adequate steps are taken to prevent such deterioration.

Both government and UNICEF strongly agree that the present economic crisis should not be allowed to affect the health budget and children welfare programmes.

Should the kingdom pass through the economic crisis without jeopardising its health programmes and by standing up to its past accomplishments in child health, it would definitely offer its future generations the possibility of fulfilling their mental and physical potential at its best.

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THE STAR 3

Renewed interest in

Islamic art

The art of the Anatolian Seljuks

THE ANATOLIAN Seljuks, who were an extension of the great Seljuk Empire, established themselves in Anatolia after their victory over the Byzantine armies in 1071 at Malazgirt, making their capital first in Iznik (Nicomedia) and then in Konya.

The Seljuk rule in Anatolia was a period in which past traditions were revived and eventually used with new themes and concepts. They incorporated Central Asian and Far Eastern elements in the art of Anatolia and the Near East which had a long tradition of blending classical and Christian themes. It is this unique blending process which evolved the Islamic art peculiar to that region.

The beginning of the production of tiles in Anatolia coincides with the arrival of the Seljuks. This new style of decoration, influenced by Abbasid, Karakhanid, Chasnevid and Fatimid art, and more specially by the Iranian Seljuk tradition, reached an unprecedented height in aesthetic development under the Seljuks.

Seljuks, who used figural reliefs even on religious buildings, brought with them a different concept of architectural decoration that bears the impact of Central Asia traditions. Idealised figures with round faces, almond-shaped eyes, small mouths and thin noses, recalling those found on Uygur-Turkic wall paintings replaced the Persian-Sasanian types previously favoured by Muslim artists. Animals also played an important role. Real and fantastic creatures were frequently employed and had symbolic meanings.

In the beginning, their buildings were decorated with patterns which showed different techniques by using unglazed bricks. After a while, they began to put coloured tile pieces between them and their architectural design gained a new perspective. The success in this field encouraged the tile masters who began reflecting the geometrical drawings with the wide architectural experience of Seljuks in their tile patterns (or designs). After that they started out a decoration style named "Rumi" with the new floral designs and formed unique samples by covering the surfaces of their buildings with tile frescoes made of geometrical and plant motifs.

Although the main colour they used in tiles of mosques, madrasas, medreses, hospitals and mausoleums was turquoise blue, the Seljuks experimented with other colours like eggplant purple, cobalt blue, brown and white.

Through a scraping technique developed by them, they ornamented pottery with special human and animal patterns.

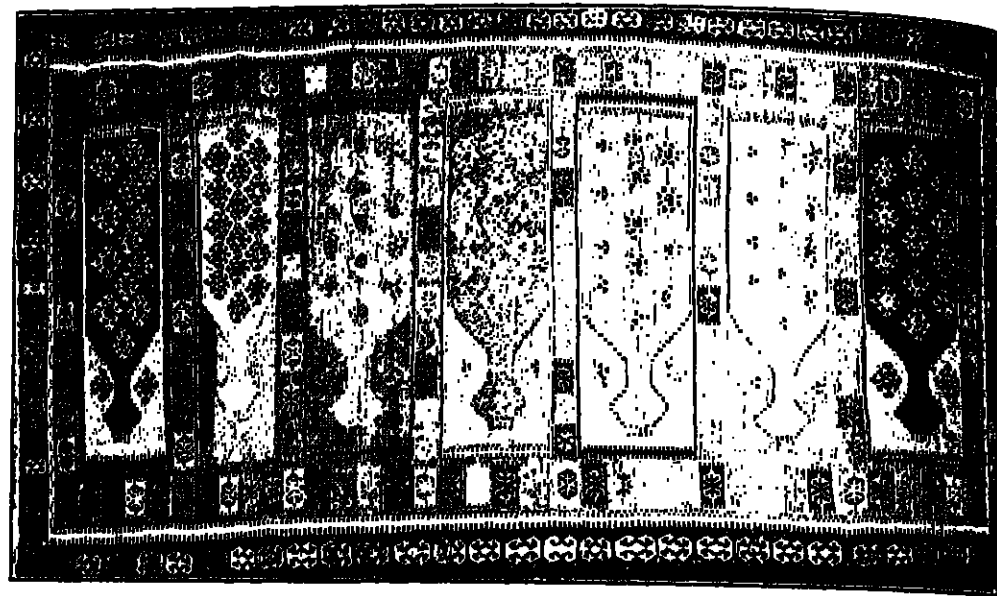
Editors Note: A documentary film on Anatolian Seljuks art will be shown today, Thursday 14 June at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Clarification

With reference to the article on the exhibition of HRH Fahrelnissa Zeld in last week's Star, the author wishes to emphasize the fact that the original idea for a retrospective of the artist's work was initiated by the German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr Horwig Bartels.

It was through Dr Bartels that the Cultural Department of the German Foreign Office became interested in the work of Fahrelnissa Zeld who in consequence arranged for her work to be exhibited in the Ludwig Neue Galerie in Aachen, Germany in March this year. This exhibition was funded by the German government.

4 THE STAR



Unique textiles from Ottoman times

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to The Star

AMMAN - Opening at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery this Saturday is an important exhibition of rare textiles dating from the Ottoman times. The pieces have all been drawn from the collection of the German ambassador to Jordan, Dr Horwig Bartels, who is himself an authority on the subject.

A substantial part of the exhibition is dedicated to the display of Anatolian kilims, a flatwoven rug or tapestry. Dr Bartels' collection of kilims, dating mostly to the late 18th and early 19th centuries, is one of only two collections of kilims of this quality in the world, the second collection being housed in an American museum. As Dr Bartels states in his introduction to the exhibition, the term kilim is probably of Persian origin and denotes a weaving technique rather than a functional role of the textile.

Although there are many different weaving techniques employed in making a kilim, the Anatolian kilims are produced by a method known as slit tapestry weave. Essentially this entails the passing of continuous weft threads between alternating sets of warps. The patterns are thus made up of blocks of colour and as adjacent weft areas are woven independently, a vertical slit will form between two neighbouring areas. "To avoid long (vertical) slits," Dr Bartels writes, "which give the appearance of a tear and minimise durability, kilim patterns tend to be angular with horizontal, diagonal and short vertical lines."

This slit-weaving technique has been used in Anatolia to make various domestic items such as floor and wall covers, cushion covers, saddles, grain and clothing bags for many centuries. Although research into the origins of the traditional kilim was initiated only two years ago it seems that their design predates the Ottoman civilization and as Dr Bartels states, they "belong to the oldest cultural achievements of mankind that are still alive."

Unfortunately because these flat-woven rugs are not as hard wearing as knotted pile rugs and because they were generally made and then used by village and nomadic people until they were totally worn out, archaeo-

logical finds of such rugs are very rare indeed. Tiny woven fragments have however been discovered in excavations that date from the 2nd millennium BC, while numerous fragments of rugs similar to kilims have been found in Fustat Cairo in a site that dates back to the 8th and 10th centuries.

"In recent years," Dr Bartels writes, "a number of kilims appeared on the art market that obviously came from mosques, having survived there for centuries by being protected by subsequent layers of other flatweaves or carpets. As there is no clear stylistic criteria or reliable scientific methods to date those pieces, theoretically a kilim is as old as the mosque where it was found. However, this information is unfortunately seldom known. Still, by a comparative analysis of designs, compositions and types and quality of colour, one may assume that kilims can be as early as the 14th century."

A few of the kilims on display have been designed as "safts" which is an Arabic term meaning a prayer rug with more than one niche. In effect they are family prayer rugs, each niche being used by a different member of the family but in actual fact the individual niches are often too small to have allowed that practice.

Kilim safts are vertically woven and horizontally designed. Early Anatolian safts often incorporate in their design a lamp hanging in the niche which is undoubtedly inspired by a passage in the Quran, verse 35, sura 24 which reads "Allah is the light of the heavens and the earth; a likeness of His light is as a niche in which there is a lamp, the lamp is in a glass and the glass is as it were a brightly shining star, lit from a blessed olive tree." In later centuries the lamps were often transformed into floral or geometric motifs.

The other type of rug on display at this exhibition is the pile rug, the design of which is knotted into the basic structure of the Anatolian pile rug is believed, due to a recently discovered carpet that was thought to have been worked in South East Anatolia, to date back to about the 9th century AD. Two of the pile rugs in this exhibition were probably woven around the end of the 16th century in Usak.

Western Anatolia which was in Ottoman times the core carpet production. The three pile rugs are so-called "village-type rugs" which essentially means their design is not been developed in imperial ateliers but were the result of individual weavers who blend local or tribal traditions with their own creative impulses.

Making up the rest of the exhibition are a number of exquisitely embroidered pieces and beautiful silk weavings. The latter for embroidered items were sold to the court. While the Sultan himself wore finely embroidered shirts and undergarments, the officials in his court wore scarves and handkerchiefs denoted in some cases a specific rank, in others wealth and status. As the fashion for embroidery spread down the social scale it soon became the style cover everything with last's decorated cloth. Every item of clothing was embroidered and were tents for military campaigns, all kinds of cushions, covers, wall hangings, napkins, towels. The embroidery was carried out both by professionalists — mainly men — and by domestic embroiders who made household items and garments for their own use.

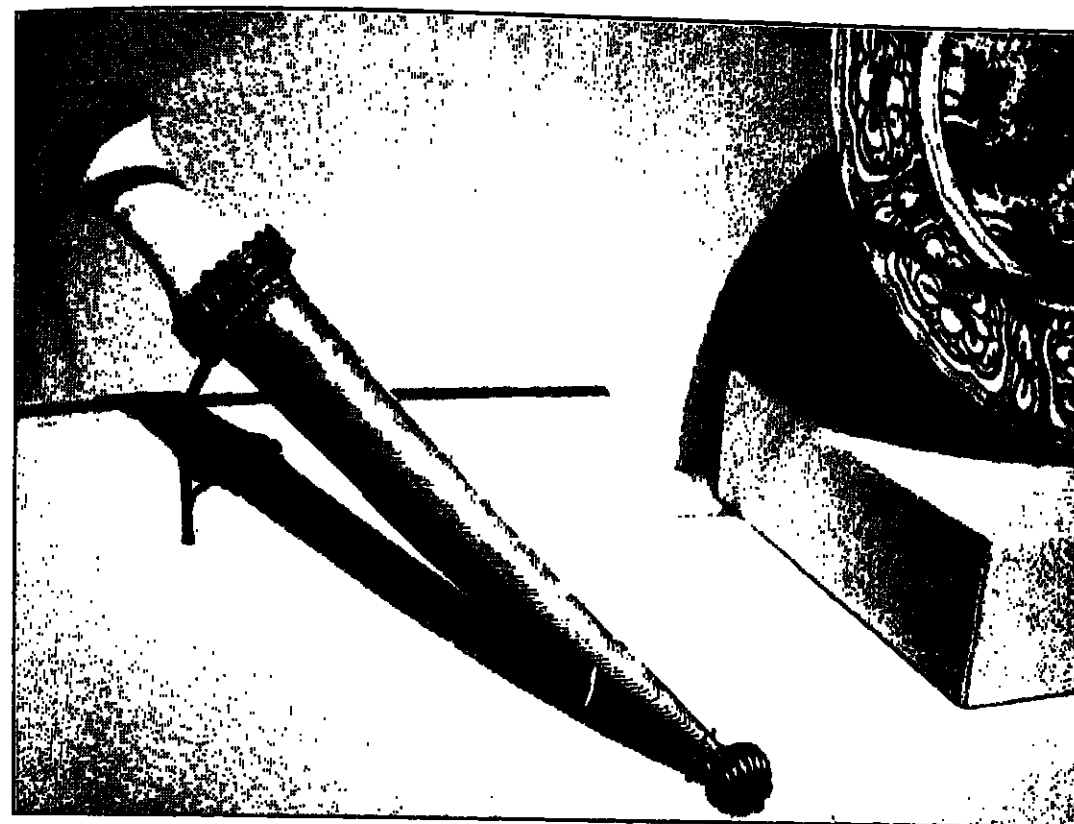
The silk weavings on display were manufactured either in Bursa or Istanbul — the two main centres of the silk weaving industry in Ottoman times. The silk weavings fall into three major groups: The kashmiri or velvet, the kemha or figured brocade silks and the tulla or tulle — monochromatic lightweight silk satins. As Dr Bartels writes, "These fabrics were produced in a number of formats, from small velvet panels suitable for the facing of one large curtain cover to larger bolts of cloth in various dimensions which could be used as decorative panels cut and tailored into garments."

Initially, the Ottoman weaving industry depended most totally on raw materials imported from Iran. The Ottoman empire, however, the local production of silk in the 16th century was reported to be "so much so that by the end of the century, the Sultan's court mentioned 'the silk of Bursa' as being imported from mulberry orchards."

This unique exhibition will run until 30 June.

Renewed interest in

Islamic art



Dagger (left) in gold scabbard, ivory handle with precious stones, Iran, late 17th century

Islamic masterpieces from Russia's Hermitage Museum

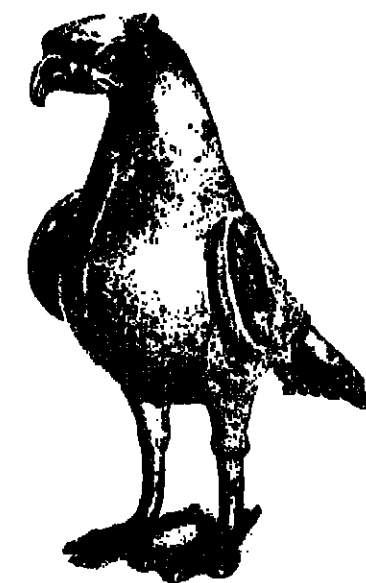
AMMAN (Star) - For the first time in its history, the Soviet Union's State Hermitage museum has permitted a unique collection of 120 pieces of fine Islamic works of art to be moved out of the Soviet Union and displayed at Kuwait's Dar Al Athar Al Islamiyyah during the month of May. The Hermitage, established in 1764, is said to contain some of the most valuable pieces of Islamic art although it has no separate Islamic art department.

The museum's early collections were formed as a result of diplomatic gifts brought to the new Russian capital of St. Petersburg by various missions. The museum's keeper of Oriental Dept. Mr Anatoly Ivanov, says examples of Islamic art had been collected originally during the eighteenth century. They were first kept at the capital's first public museum, Peter's Kunstkammer and later on, in the mid-19th century, they were transferred to the Hermitage. Also in the 19th century, says Ivanov, four large collections of objects linked to Islamic countries found their way to the Hermitage. In 1885 the museum received a collection of armoury from the arsenal in Tsarskoye Selo which contained good examples of Iranian, Turkish and Indian weapons.

Also between 1888 and 1897 Dr V. G. Bock of the museum made a number of voyages to Egypt and brought back examples of Islamic art objects. In the 1890s another Russian, Prof. N.I. Veselovsky, excavated a large group of tumuli in the northern Caucasus where he found objects dating to the 14th and early 15th centuries. In November 1920 the Hermitage created a section for Muslim Middle Ages. During the administration of I.A. Orbeli a number of exhibitions were held on "Islamic Tiles" and "The Muslim East."

In the 1920s and 30s a wide variety of Islamic objects were sent over from various parts of the Soviet Union to the Hermitage. One of the most important sources of Islamic objects was the village of Kubachi in Daghestan, where many items were bought from its inhabitants.

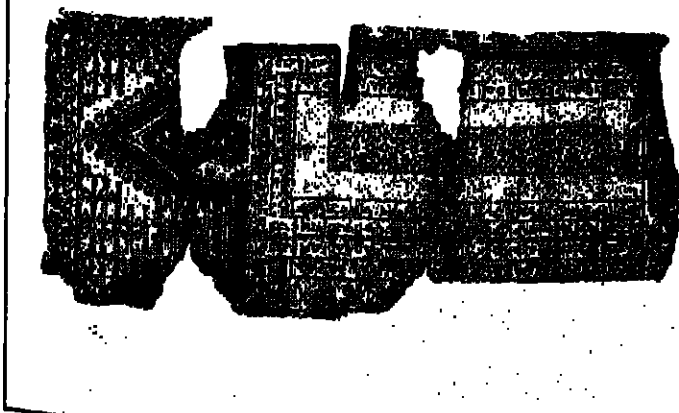
Today the museum has a total of roughly 30,000 Islamic art objects ranging from Spanish to Indian, to Iranian and Egyptian.



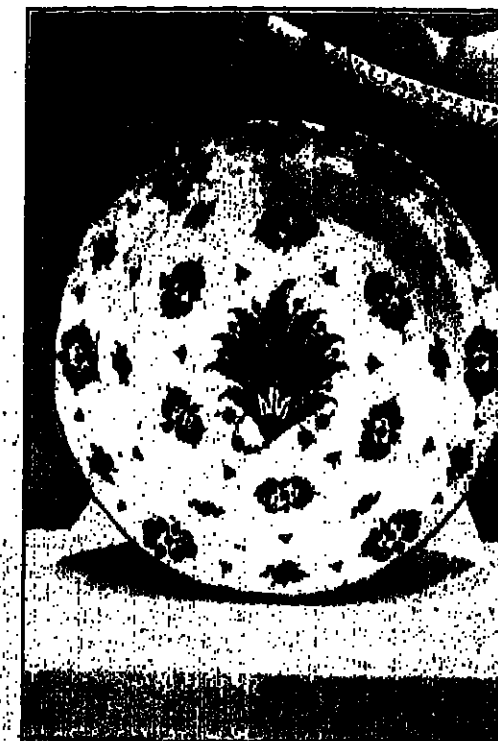
Bronze or brass water vessel in the shape of a bird (Iraq) dated to 796-7 AD



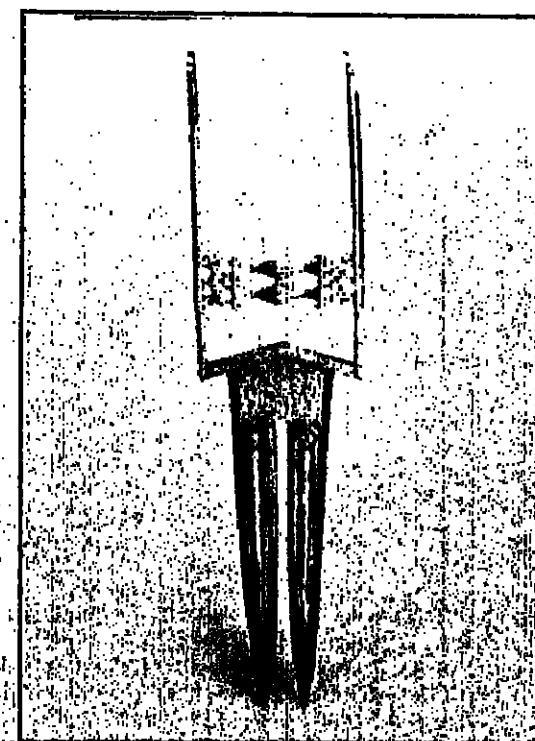
Rock crystal vessel, Egyptian 10th-11th century with 17th century Turkish decoration



14 JUNE 1990



Qur'an case (left) Central Russia (1593-94 AD); cotton rug (upper left) Iran, 14th century; Izik plate (above left), Turkey, mid 16th century and steel dagger (above right), India, late 18th century



THE STAR 5

Renewed interest in Islamic art



Dr Nasser D. Khalili in his London office

Islamic Chair: A spurt for the study of art

By Sybil Bernier-Hart
Special to The Star

LONDON - London will soon have the first Chair of Islamic Art and Archaeology in the western world. The Chair at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) has been made possible by a \$960,000 endowment by Dr Nasser David Khalili, an internationally recognised art collector and one of the leading authorities in the field of Islamic art. Dr Khalili made the grant as a show of appreciation to SOAS, where he obtained his doctorate in Islamic art.

In an interview, Dr Khalili said he had been trying to establish the Chair for nearly 10 years. "I approached numerous institutions and individuals for setting up the endowment, but to no avail. Finally I decided that since it had to be done I would take up the challenge myself."

The London Chair will be second only to the Harvard University Chair of Islamic Architecture, which is supported by the Aga Khan. Michael McWilliam, director of SOAS, said "This magnificent endowment by a former student of the school gives a welcome boost to our plans to strengthen art and archaeology at SOAS and especially to foster research interest in the culture of the Islamic world."

Khalili said he hoped that his example would lead to further contributions being made to the study of Islamic art in Europe. "There has been a sort of waking up in the Islamic world. I see collectors, who gave up buying and collecting, now coming back to the market. I see major institutions showing interest once again," he said.

Major Islamic institutions such as the Kuwait National Museum (Dar Al Aithar Al Islamiyya) and serious collectors are now active in the market, acquiring works of art which would otherwise stay in the West. The Kuwait museum has also taken great strides in promoting Islamic art at home. This May it showed a collection borrowed from the Hermitage Museum in the Soviet Union (see related story).

Khalili himself comes from a family of collectors. His father was one of the major dealers and collectors of Islamic art and antiquities in Iran.

In the past, however, he said, Islamic art was appreciated better by the westerners than by indigenous people. Much of it was purchased and taken out of the countries of origin and away from the people whose heritage it formed.

In recent years, he said, the situation has changed. "With the wealth that the Arab and Islamic world has, it is in a position to retrieve its art and give it the attention it deserves. You cannot have others fighting your cause all the time; you have to do it yourself."

He said, "I hope to see the day when Islamic art is appreciated in the same way Impressionist paintings, for example, are appreciated in the West. I hope it will be. The only way we can get there is by having more of the educated collectors on the one hand, and more qualified experts on the other."

He said that he hoped that with great contributions the Islamic Chair would be turned into a full-fledged department of Islamic art and that "London will lead the world in promoting the subject."

6 THE STAR



A portrait of Shah Jahan's wife, Mumtaz Mahal and a picture depicting Shah Jahan on horseback

A feast of Mughal romance

The romantic background of the Taj Mahal in India has caught the Americans' fancy and made a great success of a current exhibition touring major US museums.

By Patricia Jellicoe
Special to The Star

LOS ANGELES - Celebrating "the most beautiful, the most evocative building in the world," the Romance of the Taj Mahal exhibition, currently touring the United States, is a delight from which one emerges enchanted. It's a refreshing departure from the "blockbusters" that occupy some of the western museums these days.

The exhibition, featuring 200 works of art, moved recently from the Los Angeles County Museum of Art to the Toledo Museum of Art in Ohio and is scheduled to travel to Richmond, Virginia and New York.

Many of the paintings and miniatures in the exhibition, borrowed from private collections and not widely seen before, offer unusual insight into the character of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, creator of the Taj Mahal. Ambivalent as all the Mughals were, he combined a love of beauty with patronage of the arts, but was equally capable of summary cruelty towards his own family, rivals for power and treasure.

An ink drawing on paper of Akbar Offering Timur's Crown to Shah Jahan gives a glimpse into the ruler's cosseted childhood as the favourite grandson of the great Akbar, from whom he absorbed an attitude and tolerance in ruling. Shah Jahan was obviously a man of great warmth and loyalty. As a 13-year-old, he was reputedly shattered by Akbar's death.

An even deeper blow to him came with the premature death of Mumtaz Mahal, his adored wife, bearing her 14th child in 19 years of marriage. She had accompanied him on all his military campaigns and with her, he had discussed every matter of state. His hair and beard whitened, and for two years he mourned her in his lonely bitterness, it was then, unlike himself, that he unleashed a reign of ter-

ror.

The ironic reversal of power during the last eight years of his life, when he was imprisoned by his own son, Aurangzeb, at least brought him the unflinching devotion of his daughter, Jahanara. One wonders, therefore, what his thoughts were as he gazed from captivity across the river Jumna towards the Taj, the exquisite mausoleum of his wife.

Though the fame of Shah Jahan is associated with that ostentatiously jewelled symbol of power, the Peacock Throne, his creative gifts and love of architecture is epitomised in the last of his many buildings — the Taj Mahal.

As well as photographs, a series of elevations of the Taj Mahal and several other buildings painted in fine detail are presented in the exhibition. Among these are a superb 51-inch long opaque watercolour on paper, View of the River Face of the Fort at Agra, a colourful "bird's eye" view of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, and an enchanting schematic plan of the grounds of the Taj Mahal in opaque watercolours on cloth.

A watercolour of 1820 in soft blue-greys and ivory is a silent tribute to the vast and shadowy interior of the Taj Mahal, where, enclosed in a carved marble screen, lie the tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal. The floral designs in semi-precious stones inlaid in the white marble can be seen enlarged in several watercolours.

Flowers garlanded both Persian and Indian art. The love of flowers, found on all Mughal inlaid marbles and enamels, was a part of their encompassing love of nature, as is reflected in many small paintings of birds and animals.

The zenith in Shah Jahan's progression on the extravagantly luxurious "train de vie" of the Mughals is captured in its essence by the inclusion of a few of the most ravishing of the jewels, silk and velvet attire, and

carpets, which formed a background to their lives.

Though his love of jewels is well known, Shah Jahan was — more importantly — renowned for his unrivalled knowledge of precious stones. Among these were an incomparable "melon" carved Colombian emerald necklace and an engraved emerald pendant loaned by the Kuwait National Museum.

The embroidered pakdas, or sashes, in silk and gilt yarns are gems in themselves, worn on golden brocade tunics. While the life of the Emperor and his Court was one of constant mobility, it was nevertheless one of luxury — a shimmering vision of gold and jewels. Ahead of the Imperial cortege as it moved on campaigns or visits, vast tent cities were erected and re-erected with lavishly decorated hangings.

Those are represented by a ruby-red velvet, stencilled and painted in gold and the Pashmina prayer carpet of silk and fine Pashmina wool.

The textiles and carpets, as well as architecture, owed much to Persian inspiration, first brought to India with the return from exile of Homayun, the second Mughal Emperor. The marriage of Emperor Jahangir, Shah Jahan's father, to Nur Jahan, daughter of his Persian "viceroy" or prime minister, Ismail-ul-Daula, ensured this influence continued.

Shah Jahan's love of opulence and luxury was combined with an extraordinary astuteness which is little realised. Despite inheriting a diminished treasury from his father, Jahangir, and his own lavish — verifiably astronomical — expenditure, he built up his treasury, only to be spent in years of warring military campaigns.

An accompanying book entitled Romance of the Taj Mahal vividly covers this history, from the early centuries of the West and the subsequent

By Shirley Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON - In today's world of satellite TV, McDonald's in Moscow and yes, indeed, fax, no one should be surprised by the incessant cross-pollination that cultures are going through. Nationalists may laugh or whimper, but the world today is a very small place compared to what it was, and ideas and images are not just borrowed, they are taken as they come.

Well, it wasn't so when enterprising traders were still negotiating across the deserts of Central Asia and the Middle East without their mobile phones or fax machines or laptop PCs, but only the camels and other caravaneers for company. Ideas moved slower and people took longer to learn, but as they did so, they were meant to last.

One result of that fascinating period of history spread over several centuries has been the art of a great variety and wealth. It isn't art that can easily be labelled as belonging to one culture or country. In the modern sense it's about as universal as, to give an unfortunate example, television soap operas.

This unusual human heritage is divided over many national and individual collections worldwide, among which the British Museum takes a prominent place. Its newly refurbished Oriental antiquities gallery currently is showing a part of the

museum collection rarely seen before, paintings on silk and paper and other artefacts from the eighth to the tenth century. For long these were protected from natural light and human touch lest they disintegrate. Now the museum has found a place where it can show them safely (none are insured and their true value runs into millions of dollars).

Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, subtitled Chinese art from the Silk Route, consists of works of art collected by Marc Aurel Stein (1862-1942) when he traversed the old Silk Route three times to reach Chinese Central Asia.

The Hungarian-born Stein launched his forays into the region from his vantage point at the Oriental College of Lahore, now Pakistan, where he was named principal in 1888. The three expeditions took up nearly 16 years of his life, from 1900 to 1916, but their fruits were rich.

Art from the silk route



the Thousand Buddhas, a cluster of cave-shrines near the Silk Route oasis of Dunhuang. These are the star items in the exhibition, as indeed in a book published by Roderick Whitfield, head of the Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, and Anne Farrer, a museum curator. Stein was not only a tireless

explorer but also a prolific writer. But for the modern reader his writings are monumental — and daunting — works, while the new book is a tome of delight.

Dr Farrer said in an interview, "the Stein Collection is important because it offers us a rare glimpse of an era — 8th to 10th century — from which little else in terms of paper or silk paintings has survived."

The Caves of the Thousands Buddhas are located in a valley

southeast of the oasis of Dunhuang, which itself lies at a point where the Silk Route divides into two, skirting the Taklamakan Desert, before joining again to follow the routes to Pakistan and India and beyond.

Traders, and later, Buddhist pilgrims passed through Dunhuang on their way either to South Asia or China. In the process they became bearers of important influences from one part of the world to the other.

Dr Farrer said new research showed this aspect of the exhibition. "The wooden sculpture and wooden architectural objects on show, for example, have styles derived from Gandharan art and the Hellenistic world, while paintings from Dunhuang cave No 17 are in a mixture of styles."

"Some show Tibetan influence, others are depicitive of the style of Khotan while still others have the linear portrayal style of contemporary Chinese painting. There are no specific influences from the Mediterranean in evidence," she added.

In Paris, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has begun a programme to send expeditions along the Silk Road and another to chart sea routes sailed by the ancient traders. With money and technology applied, the prospects for new research along this historic thoroughfare have never looked brighter.

Reviving Khartoum's green belt

By Alfred Taban
Special to The Star

KHARTOUM — A vast swathe of trees lies to the south of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. It protects the city's seven million residents from the ravages of the annual sand and dust storms known locally as the "haboub".

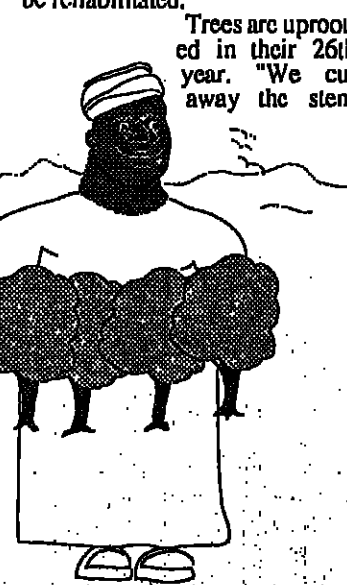
The haboub is painfully familiar to the people of Khartoum and elsewhere in the country. It can cause them severe discomfort and loss of crops.

Recently, maintenance and development of the green belt has stagnated. But to Khartoum's relief, a newly created Forestry Commission announced in January that a programme of rehabilitation had begun.

The belt covers 7,035 faddans (about 40 square kilometres) and acts as a windbreak for the people, farms and crops of the area. "During haboubs," says Abdel Salam Khalid, deputy director of the rehabilitation project, "crops and fruit trees such as oranges, lose their flowers and fruits and we suffer major production losses."

The belt performs a variety of services. Slowing down the winds, it allows gentler breezes to blow towards the city. Thirteen kilometres long and three wide (five by 2 miles), it provides wood for construction and fuel, both in high demand in the province. It is an important recreation spot for picnic lovers and sportsfolk, while universities and other institutions of learning send students there to learn soil conservation techniques and watering methods.

Most importantly, its long-rooted mesquit trees, star of the rehabilitation project, are very effective in blocking the encroaching desert sands from creeping towards the city.



of the tree after eight years but leave the stub so that new stems, sometimes four or more, can grow from it," says Khalid. "After another six years, we repeat the process." The same tree is cut twice more, also at six-year intervals.

The first trees were planted in the belt in 1964 but it was not until 1986 that a project to expand the belt was initiated. The present three-year programme, jointly financed by the Sudanese government and the Finnish International Development Agency, FINNIDA, involves planting new terrain, clearing the forest and uprooting old trees.

Since 1964, up to 900 faddans, an eighth of the total area, have been planted with new trees. Even though the current phase will cover 165 more faddans, some 6,000 will still remain to be rehabilitated.

Trees are uprooted in their 26th year. "We cut away the stem

water. A canal, dug many years ago, is supposed to bring in some 65,000 cubic metres (2.3 million cubic feet) of water daily from the Blue Nile.

However, for the past three years no water has flowed through it. Khalid says several private farms along the canal's course are consuming all the water.

Currently the belt gets irrigation water from the Khartoum province sewage system. "Sewage water is good for trees," says Khalid.

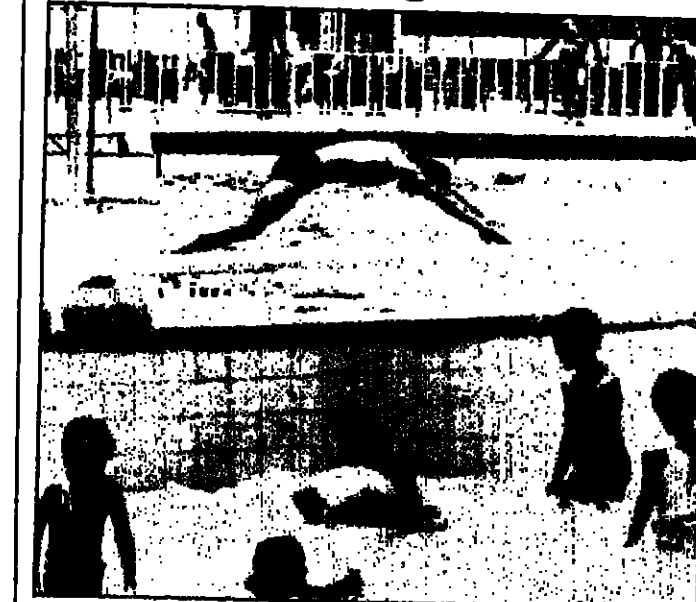
There are other advantages in using this water. "First," he says, "it is not wanted by anyone except us. Secondly, a lot of it is being dumped into the White Nile, polluting the river."

So everyone would benefit if all the water came into the belt. However, it is not getting all the water it requires, says Khalid — "because only one of Khartoum province's two pumps is operational."

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THE STAR 7

Indian architecture is seeking a national identity

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — After 20 years studying the planning and architecture of major cities, Norma Evenson, professor of architectural history at the University of California, Berkeley, admits to retaining an interest in India. She maintains that she found the major cities of that nation particularly fascinating because of their varied architectural imagery and cultural juxtapositions.

The Indian Metropolis, published by Yale University Press, incorporates Professor Evenson's broad survey of the architecture and planning of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi from their inception to the present time. The book is not merely concerned with design of buildings — it is also an informative historic and social study.

Calcutta, established on the banks of the Hooghly River in Bengal in 1656, was hacked out of jungle swamp — the site selected by the British East India Company. Professor Evenson records: "In spite of the pretentiousness of many individual buildings, the overall townscape of British Calcutta attracted frequent derision. Those schooled in 18th century aesthetics had learned to prize regularity and order, and in this respect Calcutta seemed to violate all rules of urban design."

Calcutta was criticised for its absence of beauty or regularity. One observer declared that "there is not a spot where judgement, taste, decency, and convenience are so grossly insulted as in that scattered and confused chaos of houses, huts, sheds, streets, lanes, alleys, windings, gutters, sinks, and tanks, which ... compose the capital of the English Company's government in India."

British building in India, says Evenson, was initially dominated by Renaissance classicism, a tradition that, in various permutations, had been adopted throughout Europe and exported wherever European settlements existed. Presumed to reflect fundamental and eternal principles, classicism was deemed an architecture of universality; it was based on rules, and these rules could be learned and applied by anyone anywhere. Consequently, it was not unusual for travellers in India to describe the architecture of Madras and Calcutta as

Westernisation of Indian culture, begun by the British during the 200 years of colonial rule, has continued in the country since its independence. Only recently have Indians become aware of their fast-disappearing heritage and sought to re-establish the identity of Indian architecture.



A remnant of the Raj architecture in Calcutta

an evocation of ancient Greece. "So intent were the British on the creation of a westernised ambience that, to their eyes, the large Indian districts of the colonial cities seemed virtually nonexistent in terms of architecture," points out Professor Evenson.

"The Indian community did, however, contribute extensively to the physical character of the city. Indians controlled large tracts of property, and, in addition to creating expansive areas of housing and commerce, they patronised a wide range of religious and institutional buildings. India possessed a distinguished architectural tradition, and it might have been reasonable to anticipate that the prosperous Indian residents of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay would foster and enhance a vital local architecture within the fabric of the colonial metropolis. The development of the colonial cities, however, coincided with an apparent decline in the local artistic tradition, and Indian building of the period was generally derided," she says.

Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were hybrid cities, whereas New Delhi was purpose-built by the British — adjacent to the site of Old Delhi — as the new capital city of India in 1911. The building of the new capital provided an opportunity for the conscious creation of an architectural image for British India, a decision that had political as well as aesthetic implications, says the author. At that time public opinion in Britain had become increasingly liberal, and in India there had been steady pressure from the Congress Party for greater Indian participation in government.

But New Delhi stuck to the established format and was designed by British architects and engineers, with Indians in subordinate positions. In its monumental building, says Evenson, the city might be seen to embody the image of a benign but masterful rule — British strength, intellect, and order providing the framework for a controlled display of native tradition.

She despairs: "Viewing Indian cities, one may infer Indians to possess, not merely an indifference, but a deep-seated hatred for the physical world. Buildings are often abused in ways that suggest a pent-up rage that might otherwise be unleashed in a frenzy of social destruction. There seems to be some force at work that is hard to explain. Yet the same Indians who appear in many ways indifferent to their physical surroundings flock to films that transport the viewer into a fantasy world of luxury and elegance. The escapism of films may, in fact, help to make the oppressive urban environment tolerable."

Cambridge academic G.H.R. Tiltson, who has travelled extensively in India since 1979, examines controversy and change in Indian architecture at the height of British imperial power to the present day in his book, *The Tradition of Indian Architecture*, also published by Yale University Press.

Tiltson describes how the stylistic influence of colonial architecture tended to destroy traditional Indian design, and changes in taste and patronage tended to put the traditional Indian craftsman out of work. The fashion among maharajas for palaces of the new breed, many of which were designed by British architects, had the effect of depriving the native architectural craftsman of his traditional main source of patronage; and more generally, the westernisation of India's educated classes put at the native craftsman in danger of extinction, he says.

After the country acquired independence in 1947, the architectural field was left entirely to Indians. The new leaders of independent India did not immediately turn to the rescue of the *mistri* (Indian craftsman). They may have been due to their own westernised tastes, but in all probability it was already too late for such a rescue, he continues. "A century and a half of the imposition of western architecture and the destruction of native traditions had left India with nothing of their own, so that they had little choice but to continue taking what the West had to give, whatever that might be."

Tiltson is optimistic that Indians will retrieve their own cultural identity. "Until a few years ago, it seemed that the old idea that India's ancient civilisation could absorb any foreign influence and make it part of itself had finally been exposed as a fallacy," he writes. "The influence of the West had seemed to crack the civilisation and the society apart, severing the educated elite both from their cultural roots and from the mass of the population who adhered to those roots at a peasant level. But at present, there are signs that the cliché will be rethought: that Indian civilisation will come to terms with Western influence, as the wound heals and the cultural memory is gradually recovered."

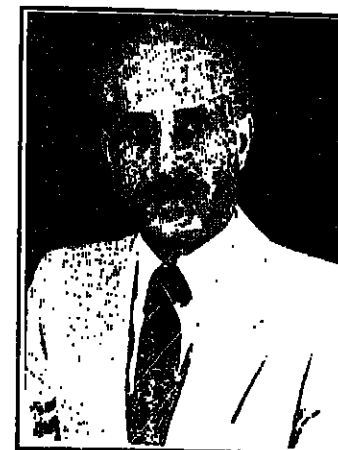
The Indian Metropolis: A View Toward the West, Norma Evenson, Yale University Press, pp 294, Hardback £35.00.

The Tradition of Indian Architecture: Continuity, Controversy and Change since 1850, G.H.R. Tiltson, Yale University Press, pp 288, Hardback £18.95.

ECONOMY The Star

Financial market is ready for summer trading

Mr Ibrahim Al Bilbeisi, director of the Amman Financial Market (AFM) expects the market to remain active during this year. In fact he says, in an interview with The Star, that trading has been unique in the first quarter of this year. In his opinion the AFM is one of the biggest markets in the region and is expected to grow bigger as investors are convinced that returns on their investments in public shareholding are very profitable. Following is the full text of the interview:



Mr Ibrahim Al Bilbeisi

encouraging tourism and providing facilities to create a suitable investment climate in industry. Also the government has taken steps to increase foreign remittances while channeling them into the main arteries of the national economy.

All this has made investors realise the feasibility of investing in the Jordan securities market since the turnover is both rewarding and high compared to other returns. An average return on investments is an annual 12 per cent of the company's capital which is a high percentage with an average of 4 per cent of these returns paid in cash in addition to cashing in the difference in the market value of the share.

Do you expect additional investments in shares during this summer with the advent of Jordanian expatriates?

We expect heavy trading this summer because of the growth in exports deals by public shareholding companies. This will enable these companies to double their profits and in turn shareholders will get better investments. Therefore Jordanian expatriates will find in the Amman Financial Market a wide arena for investments. But it is not necessary that expatriates' trading will increase only in the summer since they (the expatriates) can sell and buy at any time through their agents. We have added evening sessions on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in order to allow expatriates to monitor shares movements through their agents or through Reuters.

It seems most investors now prefer industrial shares, what do you think?

The government's financial, monetary and economic policies in addition to the fluctuations in the value of the dinar and then the stability in the exchange rate due to the policies adopted by the Central Bank have all encouraged exports. Industrial companies have managed to open new markets after their products became competitive in outside markets. Financial indicators point to a growth in the volume of exports which enabled manufacturers to meet the foreign currency demands for raw materials and increase their

profits. This is why investors concentrated on public shareholding companies especially industrial ones because of their increased profitability.

What controls price fluctuations and has the wave of speculation subsided?

The operations controlling dealings in securities and price directions depend on market mechanisms, supply and demand factors like the profitability of the listed companies, investors' expectations for future performance and the attempts to control the boards of directors of these companies. These factors affect prices and when prices increase investors will start buying for short-term speculative deals but when there are more offers prices will go down and investors will tend to sell at lower prices. Economic cycles and the level of economic activity have an effect on shares prices through supply and demand but there is always that balance between these factors which reflects on the market's activity.

The market's administration always strives to create a reasonable balance between supply and demand. In 1982 a parallel market was established to meet the increased demand on shares and in 1984 the government issued regulations to increase liquidity in the market because of the recession which led to more supply. For example the Central

Bank issued regulations calling on banks to invest 15 per cent of its deposits (in the market) but not to exceed 10 per cent of the shares of one company. Also the Ministry of Trade and Industry instructed insurance companies to invest in shares and bonds while banks and financial companies were allowed to extend credits for securities investment purposes. We also participate in studying laws and regulations which control relations between the market and the listed companies on one side and licensed agents on the other.

What is the size of the Amman financial Market compared with other regional markets?

The Amman Financial Market has witnessed continued growth since it was established in 1978 and until now. The volume of trading at the AFM is considered one of the biggest in the region. When the AFM was established there were a number of organised markets in Cairo, Alexandria and in Morocco and Tunis, but trading in these markets was weak compared with the AFM. In 1978 trading AFM was JD 9.7 million and increased to JD 20.5 million in 1979. It reached its climax in 1989 at JD 554.6 million or a daily average of JD 2.2 million and no regional market has witnessed such volume of trading.



One of the sessions held to discuss banking violations

Seminar on banking violations ends today

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Institute for Banking Studies (AIBS) will conclude its seminar on banking violation on Thursday. The one-week seminar was attended by over 70 bankers and financial experts. The meetings, which were held at the Philadelphia International Hotel, were opened by Prime Minister Mudar Badran. Guest speakers included Central Bank Governor Dr Mohammed Said Al Nabulsi.

The participants discussed a number of financial incidents including the Petra Bank, Souq Al Manakh, Al Mashreq Bank and the Islamic investment houses in Egypt.

On Wednesday the participants issued a number of recommendations covering management, internal supervision, auditing and central banks. On management the participants recommended that the post of chairman of the board be separated from that of the director general while setting criteria for their selection by the board of directors. Also the participants called for giving more attention to training staff and increasing vertical communications between executive officers and senior managers while supporting data network systems.

The participants also called for forming observation committees composed of non executive members of the board to supervise internal supervision. In addition they called for setting and documenting financial controls and standards especially when computers are used in banking operations.

Briefs

By Ahmad Shaker

● A number of Arab bankers and representatives of Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) funds will visit Jordan shortly to study possibilities of investing in Jordan's banking sector and finance projects in the Kingdom, The Star has learned.

● The government has decided to ban the setting up of industrial projects near water resources to prevent pollution. A number of measures will be taken to monitor the discharge of pollutants by factories.

● Negotiations will take place shortly in Riyadh between Jordan and Saudi Arabia over plans to connect the Tapline pipeline with the Iraqi oil pipeline. Jordan's delegation will be headed by the Ministry of Energy under secretary.

● The government has decided to extend a number of facilities and incentives to investors in the field of fisheries, cattle and rabbit husbandry in order to increase and diversify the Kingdom's animal wealth.

● The government has approved the setting up of a company to manufacture chemicals, fireworks, smoke and light flares and sound bullets near the Queen Alia International Airport. The new company will be given exemptions extended to certain economic ventures.

● An amusement centre will be set up at the King Abdullah Complex and Gardens. It will be financed by an investment group in the Gulf.

● Tender documents will be released soon for a project to build a permanent jetty in Aqaba at a cost of JD 10 million. The final drawings have been prepared by a Canadian consultancy firm. Technical support has been given through a Canadian government grant.

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2 mo.	8.1/8	7.15/16	14.7/8	7.25	8.7/8
3 mo.	8.3/16	8.1/22	14.7/8	7.28	8.7/8
6 mo.	8.3/8	8.9/16	14.7/8	7.28	8.5/8
1 year	8.7/16	8.23/32	14.11/16	7.28	8.9/16

Interbank rates (Jordan):
Savings accounts 7.5%. Call accounts 8%, 1 week 8.0%,
1 month 8.00%, 2 months 8.25%, 3 months 8.50%, 1 year
9.0%. Lending rate (AAA) 12.5%.

Dollar:

DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	FFR
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Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701

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Made-in-Jordan

Jordan at the Jakarta International Fair

WITH THE objective of promoting Jordanian exports and services, the Jordan Trade Association will be representing eighteen Jordanian products and services in the Jakarta International Fair (JIFA) to be held in the Indonesian capital from June 16-July 14, 1990.

Products and services to be promoted will include pharmaceuticals, electrical accessories, hygienic paper products, baby buggies, drip irrigation products, tourism, the Amman International fair, furniture, veterinary products, polish, phosphates and many more.

To guarantee the maximum

number of visitors to the Jordanian section, contacts were made with trade associations, chambers of trade and commerce, importers of products similar to those exhibited in the Jordanian section to inform them of the Jordanian participation in the fair.

The Jakarta Fair is a general fair of international standards held annually in the Indonesian capital. The fair is considered to be one of the means to promote co-operation in the field of economy and trade between Indonesia and all friendly countries in the world.

The Jordanian participation in this international fair is to be considered a success by itself and a giant step in promoting Jordanian exports and trade in this part of the world.

Gold & Silver

	JD
Gold	7,900.00
1kg	6,800
21 ct	6,000
18 ct	57.00
Eng. pound	50.000
Rashed:	9.000
7g	50.000
24ct(swiss)	150.000
Silver	
1 kg	

Money Matters

Average exchange rates on Tuesday 12/6/1990		
	Buy	Sell
US\$	670.0	674.0
£	1127.4	1134.2
DM	394.8	397.2
SFR	462.4	465.2
FFR	117.3	118.0
YEN	435.4	438.0
(100)		
DFL	351.0	353.1
SKR	109.3	110.0
LIT	53.7	54
(100)		
BLF	192.0	193.2
(10)		

Financial Market

National Portfolio Securities

Established in: (1982)
Address: Shamsan-Amman
Tel: (673101/21)
P.O. Box (926721)
Telex: (32311) NPS
Fax: (-)

No. of Employees
Jordanians: 8
Non-Jordanians: 1

Data/Shares (JDs) 1988
Par Value/Share: 1
Market Value/Share: 830
Book Value/Share: 1.001

No. of Subscribed Shares: 1,500,000
No. of Traded Shares: 1,134,689

Volume of Trading (JDs) 915,696
No. of Floor Contracts: 1,258

Market Value of Subscribed Shares: 1,245,000
Authorized Capital: 1,500,000

Subscribed Capital: 1,500,000
Paid-in-Capital: 1,500,000

Compulsory Reserves: 47,386
Other Reserves & Retained Earnings: (45,629)

Shareholders' Equity: 1,501,757
Cash & Portfolio Investment: 1,564,450

Credits: 338,024
Total Assets: 2,022,076
Deposits: —

Liabilities: 520,319
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity: 2,022,076

Net Income Before Taxes: 60,196
Net Income After Taxes: 59,594

Dividends Paid/Shareholders: —

Source: Amman Financial Market

Business Notes

Financial reporting and investment

Investments are badly needed in Jordan today to help economic growth and create new jobs. Even export expansion will be limited unless it is accompanied by continued investment. Jordan's financial situation does not allow for any jump in public expenditure, and when we talk about investments we are talking about private money. But investments by the private sector have yet to materialise; entrepreneurs need to take up the opportunities opened up by the shift towards local production and by Jordan's competitiveness in export markets. There are of course many factors contributing to the negative mood of the private sector and its hesitancy, and one of the problems for potential investors remains the state of financial reporting. Shakir Shakhsir, marketing director of the Arab Jordan Investment Bank commented on this point by noting that "public shareholding corporations generally provide us with satisfactory figures. The problem comes with smaller, private companies."

Whatever other factors govern investment in Jordan today, better financial reporting is needed to help make the decisions that will put the country on a path of sound economic development. And good financial reporting in Jordan seems to be especially tough among the small industries, although it is through them that lots of investments will be channelled.

Facts & Figures

Aladdin Industries Company Limited

Aladdin Industries was established in 1978 as a private shareholding company with limited liabilities. Starting with the manufacture of the original Aladdin Kerosene heater, the company developed into a full fledged light metal industry producing five main lines of products, namely: heaters, hot plate gas cookers, baby walkers, strollers, buggies and prams, aluminium step ladders, spot light holders, and garden umbrellas.

Aside from the local sales, these products are being exported to most of the Arab countries and certain European countries as part of the company's efforts to support the Jordanian industry and economy.

In order to guarantee the high standards of quality and ensure the safety of all its products, Aladdin Industries constantly seeks to keep a close watch on quality control. Modernised equipment serves to produce high quality parts which are assembled by highly trained local staff.

The company conducts specialised training courses for members of the staff, as well as international seminars and on the job training help to keep the Aladdin employees aware of new developments in their fields, and abreast of the constant changes of this vibrant industry.

Striving for the consumer's satisfaction even after the sale, the Aladdin after sale service team is always ready to serve the customer and spare parts are readily available as a long term warranty is a signature of the Aladdin name.

The company is also proud to have as its staff a highly trained and dedicated team, who have worked to make the Aladdin name synonymous with a range of high quality consumer products.

Shows & Exhibitions

The Middle East's biennial telecommunications and computer show MECOM 91, which will take place between 21-24 January 1991 at the Bahrain Exhibition Centre, is the single show which serves the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) market which is making significant new investments in its communications infrastructure. In particular Saudi Arabia has massive plans to expand its network and number of subscribers and Kuwait is embarking on a new 5-Year Plan which will include increasing its telephone penetration to 22 per cent by 1995.

The big names in communications are increasing their support for the show and those who have already taken space options include BATELCO, NTT, Ericsson, Alcatel, GPT, Marconi, AT & T, Northern Telecom, Nokia, NEC, Aerospaciale, France Telecom all of whom are participating as the cornerstone of their Middle East marketing effort.

Further information from:
Stephen C. Key,
Arabian Exhibition Management WLL,
P.O. Box 20200,
Manama, Bahrain.
Fax: 973 242381, Tel: 9103 EXHIB BN

Contracts and contacts

TN: Tender Number; TD: Price of Tender Documents; BB: Value of Bid Bond; DS: Deadline for Sale of Tender Documents; DD: Date of Sale of Tender Documents Begins; SB: Deadline for Submission of Bids; BO: Date Bids are Opened.

— Jordan Petroleum Refinery, TN: 4/90, supply erection and commissioning of a skid mounted sulphur recovery unit, TD: JD 300, SB: 24/7/1990.

— Jordan Petroleum Refinery, TN: Transport 2/90, transporting 161,000 tonnes of fuel oil, TD: free, SSB: 17/6/90.

— Central Tender Committee, TN: 30/90, Constructing parking lot in Aqaba, TD: JD 15, DS: 20/6/90, SB: 27/6/90.

— Natural Resources Authority TN: 65/90, Hydrofluoric Acid, 200 litres, TD: JD 5, BB: 5% TN: 66/90, Methanol 2000 g, TD: free, TN: 40/90 completion string for Risha Gas wells, SB: 14/6/90.

— General postal Corp. TN: None, prefab 280 sq.m., TD: JD 15, BB: JD 600, SB: 18/6/90.

— Ministry of Health, Transporting and landing equipment DS: 17/6/90, SB: 25/6/90, BB: JD 10,000, TD: JD 10.

— Royal Jordanian, TN: 95/90, Supply of mini buses, TD,

JD 345, TN: 96/90, Electronic Typewriter TD: JD 1, TN: 97/90, Fluorescent lamps, TD: JD 1, TN: 98/90 Supply of facsimile machine, TD: JD 2, TN: 99/90, Supply of Photocopier TD: JD 2, TN: 100/90, Supply of Cabinet files, TD: JD 1, BB: 10 per cent SB: 21/6/90.

— Jordan University, TN: 21/90, Supply of meat, TN: 22/90, supply of chicken, eggs and fish, TD: JD 20, BO: 9/7/90.

— Ministry of Public Works and Housing, TN: 31/90 Construction of Hay Ma'asoam school Buildings, Area (4450 meter square) TD 200, JD, Construction of Prince Abdullah School Buildings Area (3550 meter square), Construction of Quiriah School Buildings, Area (3950 meter square) TN: 32/90 Construction of Ramtha Preliminary School Buildings, Area (3640 square meter) TD: 25 JD DS: 8/7/90, SSSB: 21/7/90.

— Ministry of Public Works, TN: 35/90, Supply of plant and equipment and for road maintenance, vehicles and sign manufacturing machinery for the Directorate of Maintenance and Traffic/Ministry of Public Works and Housing, as shown in the Bills of Quantities.

Vibratory Roller, JD 50, Asphalt Kettle JD 25, Jack Breaker JD 10, Welding Ma-

chine JD 10, Silk Screen Printer JD 25, Sheet metal printer JD 15, Small Dump Trucks JD 50, Falling Weight Deflectometer JD 25, Transport Trailers JD 10, Guard Rail, Hammering machine JD 24, Sign Corners Cutter JD 10, DS: 28/6/90, SB: 25/7/90.

— Al Rai, newspaper, supply of commercial paper, SB: 25/6/90.

— Jordan Cement Factories, TN: 18/90, Constructing maintenance garage, TD: JD 80, BB: JD 5000, SB: 30/6/90.

— Housing Corp. Supply of Oxidised Blomlin 25/85, Granulated Cork, SB: 23/6/90.

— Ministry of supply, TN: 36/90, supply 300,000 milk cartons, TD: JD 25, SB: 26/6/90.

— General supplies Dept. TN: 153/90, supply of video and audio tapes, TD: JD 2, SB: 2/7/90, TN: 160/90, supply of educational films, TD: JD 4, SB: 26/6/90, TN: 216/90, supply of printed matters, TD: JS 3, SB: 25/6/90, TN: 224/90, supply of laboratory parts, TD: JD 5, SB: 15/7/90, TN: 225/90, supply of audio equipment, TD: JD 3, SB: 5/7/90, TN: 228/90, supply of refrigerators, TD: JD 4, SB: 25/6/90, TN: 230/90, supply of clocks, TD: JS 2, SB 26/6/90, TN: 23/90, supply of air compressors, TD: JD 5, SB: 26/6/90 TN: 232/90, supply of educational equipment, TD: JD 5, SB: 10/7/90.

Mideast Briefs

● GENEVA: Gatoil (Suisse) SA, owned by Lebanese-born Khalil J. Ghattas, asked the Geneva Court to postpone bankruptcy proceedings to July 2 because of new offers coming in from various sources. Elf of France with Agip of Italy have made a bid, as well as Dai-ichi Petroleum Japan. Oilinvest of Libya is also interested in the company which owns an oil refinery that supplies 14% of the Swiss market's petroleum products. Gatoil owes \$13 million to Manufacturers Hanover Corp. of Geneva, out of a total debt estimated between \$307 million and \$923 million.

● LOS ANGELES: The US-Arab Chamber of Commerce (Pacific) Inc. of San Francisco will host a Saudi trade delegation, headed by Commerce Minister Soliman Al Solaim, on 15 June. The delegation will participate in Los Angeles at a "US-Saudi Arabian Business Conference." The visiting team includes Abdullah Alireza of Xenel Industries, Tarek Shawaf of SaudConsult Co., Wahib Said Binzagr of the Beit Binzagr Companies, as well as representatives of the Royal Commission of Yanbu and Jubail.

● BOSTON: Middle East, US and Japanese banks are interested in financing a 2.4 million-square-foot complex of offices, hotels and a biotechnology research center for the Boston Redevelopment Authority. The project principals, Boston's Tufts University Development Corp., Merodith & Grew real estate developers, and architects Jung/Brannen Associates, with contractor Gilbane Building Co. of Providence, Rhode Island, have a year to complete financing for the \$700 million project.

● ABU DHABI: The National Investment And Securities Corporation (Niscorp) of Abu Dhabi, and the US-based Morgan Stanley Group Inc. launched a \$40 million Islamic fund for equities last month. The new company, Islamic Fund (Equities), is registered in the British Virgin Islands. It will be open to all but US and UK clients. Morgan Stanley is the advisor for the fund, and will carry out the equity trading. Niscorp, owned by a consortium of investors including members of the Abu Dhabi ruling family, is reportedly trying to improve on the 8%-12% returns typical of other Islamic funds.

Industrial engineering: The profession of productivity

By Osama Daoud

Industrial Engineering, as a term, is quite well-known by business people in Jordan. However, only very few are aware of the use and impact of applying its principles and methods on business operations. One reason behind this fact is the lack of a professional organisation that can promote and make such a profession visible. It is therefore necessary to shed some light on the industrial engineering profession as to what it is? What business areas which could it be utilised in? And what are the activities which an industrial engineer is expected to perform?

Industrial engineering is basically bringing together resources of people, equipment, material, information and energy to facilitate an effective system operation. According to the Institute of Industrial Engineers in the USA, Industrial engineering is concerned with the design, installation, and improvement of integrated systems of people, equipment, material, information and energy with the goal of improving organisational productivity and work quality. Unlike other engineering disciplines, industrial engineering emphasises the human interaction needed to make any system operative. Furthermore, industrial engineers are expected to co-ordinate their effort and co-operate with other engineering specialists to optimise the total system output.

There are several business areas in which industrial engineering staff can be found. In addition to manufacturing, fields such as transportation, distribution, military logistics, finance, public health, and other service industries have emerged as potential outlets for industrial engineers. But regardless of the type of business or industry in which the firm is engaged, the industrial engineering staff tend to be involved in one or more of these functions: operations research, facilities planning and design, method engineering, work system design, management information and control systems, organisation analysis and design, materials handling, materials storage and distribution labour utilisation and effectiveness, efficiency and cost control, maintenance planning and management, safety and environmental hazards, and inventory control. It would be dangerous and shortsighted to attempt to enumerate all the possible industrial engineering work because this would leave out some that should be included.

Titles describing industrial engineering professionals include productivity engineer, management engineer, integration engineer, operations engineer, production engineer, and systems engineer as well as industrial engineer.

Different companies expect their industrial engineers to perform different kinds of activities. The following list includes essentially most of the activities that a practicing industrial engineer might be expected to perform:

1. analyse a proposed product or service to determine whether it would be profitable and compatible with existing product line and to determine best production design and best material, 2. constantly attempt to improve existing products or services and, 3. perform analyses relating to distribution of the product or delivery of the service.

B. Related to the process, 1. determine best process and method of manufacture and select equipment, 2. determine best sequence of operations and best equipment layout, 3. determine best material flow and material handling procedures as well as best organisation of material supply and, 4. design workplace and storage facilities.

C. Related to production or operations, 1. forecast the level of activity, 2. analyse capacity and resource constraints, 3. perform operations planning as to the facilities arranging, materials handling, make of buy decision, production rates, and materials requirement planning, 4. perform inventory analyses of raw materials, in-process, and finished goods, 5. perform operations scheduling including resources allocation, 6. perform methods improvement and work simplification studies, 7. design quality control system and inspection procedures.

A. Related to product or service,

D. Related to personnel, 1. design of procedures for employee selection, testing, and training, 2. design and install job evaluation and wage incentive systems, 3. design safety procedures, 4. apply the principles of human engineering to work design, 5. co-ordinate the efforts of, and be able to converse intelligently with individuals having diverse backgrounds and professional specialties and, 6. apply the fundamentals of labour relations in dealing with worker groups.

E. Related to control, 1. develop work standards and effective measures for operations control and improvement, 2. specify corrective action procedure for operations management, 3. organise and present results and recommended actions to higher management, 4. design methods and systems for analysing operating data and interpreting results and, 5. determine the best management information system and design.

F. Related to finance and cost, 1. design budgeting system, 2. evaluate alternative economic decisions, 3. perform value engineering studies, 4. design and implement capital flow procedures and, 5. design meaningful cost reduction programmes.

G. Related to planning, 1. participate in studies involving long-range planning, expansion decisions and capacity analyses, plant location and relocation, and new product lines and, 2. participate in studies of the organisational structure of the firm.

H. Related to analysis, 1. analyse a system and construct models of it, 2. state explicitly the problem being studied, 3. recognise the appropriate solution method, 4. recognise need for "experts" when problem is complex, 5. insist upon quantitative decision making to the extent practical and, 6. recognise the dynamic nature of the system being studied and include this feature in proposed solutions, 7. recognise the interaction of system components and attempt to optimize the performance of the entire system rather than one of its parts.

The list can be further expanded as new business opportunities emerge.

To conclude this article, it seems appropriate to point out that 431 industrial and production engineers are currently registered with the Jordan Association of Engineers whose knowledge and skills should be properly utilized by management in industry. This number does not include those industrial engineering professionals holding an engineering degree other than in industrial engineering.

Our Say

Peace at stake

NOW THAT Yitzhak Shamir has formed his government, three months after the Likud-Labour coalition collapsed over the peace process, it is important to study the policy guidelines outlined by Shamir on Monday which his government will follow and seek to implement (see story on page 15).

Mr Shamir's right-wing government is exactly what it looks like; radical, racist and hostile. Shamir did not waste time blowing up everything the United States, the PLO and other parties to the Middle East conflict have been working for in the past one and a half years. He rejected any form of dialogue with the PLO or parties associated with it, which means the overall majority of Palestinians under Israeli occupation. He vowed NEVER to go the international conference, allow a Palestinian state to be established in Gaza and the West Bank or accept any kind of territorial compromise. He reiterated that Jerusalem will always be the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel. Jews have a historic right to settle anywhere in Eretz Israel, which means literally the occupied territories.

So having said all that what kind of reaction can one expect from the interlocutors, mediators and parties in the Middle East conflict? The United States hopes that it can still do business with the Shamir government, but has chosen to put all the heat on the PLO. The issue now, it seems, is not the fact that Shamir has blown the peace process to pieces, but the fate of the US-PLO dialogue. We know very well, the Bush administration knows it too, that without the PLO's participation in peace negotiations, there can never be peace in the region simply because the Palestinians, the main victims of the whole conflict, will not be allowed to attend or be represented. So if the United States chooses to terminate its dialogue with the PLO, it will be implementing the Shamir guidelines, in effect giving him every chance to turn his guidelines into solid realities.

The story does not end there. We also know very well that if Shamir, for some odd reason, responds to US pressures to talk to Palestinians, his government, which is made of a motley group of religious fundamentalists, war mongering generals and land hungry settlers, will not back him up and will probably collapse throwing Israel into another vicious cycle.

So why give Shamir that added advantage by closing the door in the face of PLO moderates who sincerely wish to make peace with Israel according to UN resolution? What will the United States gain by pressuring the Palestinian leadership into giving in to additional demands while waiving to them more false promises?

Peace in the Middle East is the dire need of all its peoples. Israel needs peace as badly as the Palestinians. At the same time the United States can not claim to be a fair broker, a role which as a superpower it must adhere to, if it continues to look the other way every time Israel flexes its muscles in the Israeli-occupied US Congress.

At 76, Shamir is a man who has shown his true self. He feels he does not need to change his attitudes or way of thinking. This is the sort of leader who looks at the world around him through a distorted lens. If the United States does not act now to contain him and his run-away cabinet, the prospect of war, not peace, in this part of the world becomes a very realistic one.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

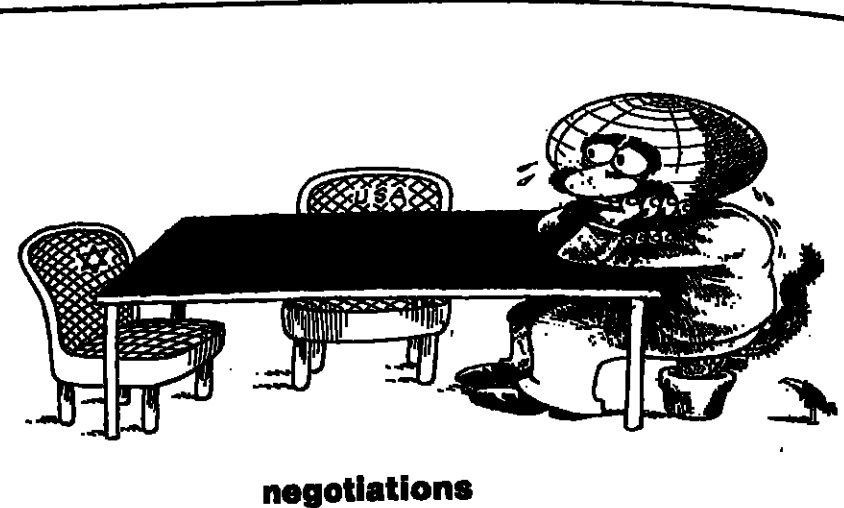
IN YOUR article on the city of Zerga (31 MAY) your correspondent highlighted the problem of unemployment among young people and the unavailability of cultural centres and clubs for people to attend. I think this is one of the most serious problems in Jordanian cities today. Besides Amman, the rest of the country's cities lack well managed cultural centres.

I mention this problem because as a young man I have spent hours (wasted hours) in cinemas and coffee houses such as those mentioned in your article. I now admit that these places of congregation had a lot to do with some of the bad social habits I had picked (I am now a chain smoker and have been smoking since I was 16 years old).

So why couldn't the government through its Ministry of Youth focus its efforts on this problem. We are not talking about a trivial issue, but about the country's young men, its future. Today I know of places where young men can become drug addicts, or be influenced to become thieves and even worse.

We can't just say we don't have the funds or that there are other priorities. If we turn our backs to this problem, it will not go away. In fact it will haunt us until we realise, when it is too late, that it is an issue of critical importance to the future of our society.

Fouad Abu Zahra,
Amman.



negotiations

Postscript

by Osama El-Sherif

..away from politics...

AWAY FROM political deadlocks and public frustrations with the prospects of peace in the Middle East, what else is there for the average Jordanian, or Arab for that matter, to think about? On the one hand there is a national indifference to the so-called peace process. It has been declared dead, assassinated, and done with by a multitude of Arab intellectuals and politicians.

On the other hand, there is talk of an imminent war in the region as a natural outcome of the demise of the peace process and the evolution of a radical right-wing mentality in Israel's political establishment which delivered this week a government whose goals are to settle as many Jews as possible in the occupied territories, crush the Palestinian uprising and to strike at any Arab country whose military capabilities are seen dangerous to Israel's security.

But this is not the whole picture. The Arabs are not only thinking of peace and war in their region. Only those countries on the confrontation line with the enemy are conscious of the looming storm. Others, thousands of miles away from the encroaching cyclon are busy with their economic recovery, setting up regional alliances and safeguarding their immediate interests. So there is a sort of schizophrenia within the Arab body and mind that is tearing the people of this region apart. National and regional interests have become ironically incompatible and may even be in conflict with one another, between one Arab country and another. The internal social and economic challenges like Egypt's debt burden, Jordan's fragile economy, Lebanon's disintegrating institutions, the Gulf's security vulnerability, Iraq's economic and military re-assertion, to mention a few, have pulled these countries away from each other simply because the mechanism which was supposed to unite them, namely the Arab League, has failed to integrate the economies and the infrastructures of its member states.

Why has it failed? Because the needs of one group have always been negated by the disinterest of another.

Even with a common enemy, Israel, threatening the very survival of the idea and concept of the Arab world, Arab states have failed to respond adequately to the common challenges. Arab unity remains a utopian idea — albeit a cherished one. Politicians will volunteer to philosophise the problems and make

their own diagnostic analysis. Let them do that for even with the state of sarcasm that is sweeping through the untrusting masses, who once marched and demonstrated for the sake of Arab unity, there are those who sincerely would like to find a satisfactory answer to previous failures.

It is difficult to imagine a united Arab states forming in the near future. It is also more difficult to expect the current regional groupings to survive internal crisis and external developments. One should expect, however, new alliances to emerge mostly on bilateral levels between "compatible" states with almost equal needs and expectations. This is to be expected not only in the Middle East, but anywhere in the world.

This process may have started to take place in the Arab region already. But the evolution of inter-Arab co-operation is still a long way from being realised.

The 1990s will almost certainly unfold major political and demographic upheavals in this part of the world. The sad thing is that almost without exception Arab states have no strategy at any level, whether at the leadership or grassroots, to deal with and manipulate these changes to their advantage. The people of this region continue to be affected — and not cause an effect — by what others do. It is this state of apathy and indifference that is most threatening to the whole region and its inhabitants.

So again away from politics, what do we think about when condemn, appeal to, admire and curse America? What do we want besides peace, the international conference and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians? Are we thinking about life's other challenges on the economic and social levels? Are we thinking of our region's right of self-determination instead of self-destruction?

But somehow we always drift back to politics. Those who think of the future see a bleak picture whose substance is disarray. They see a paralysed will unable to achieve economic and social breakthroughs. Why is this? Probably because we are unable to disengage from basic political dilemmas, which have short-circuited our ability to think away from politics. That eternal search for an identity, a place in the 21st century, is but a banner we carry over our heads. But can we release ourselves from this bondage?

A special section
on global affairs prepared for
The Star

The World Paper

June
1990

WINTER THE
COLD WAR NOVEL!

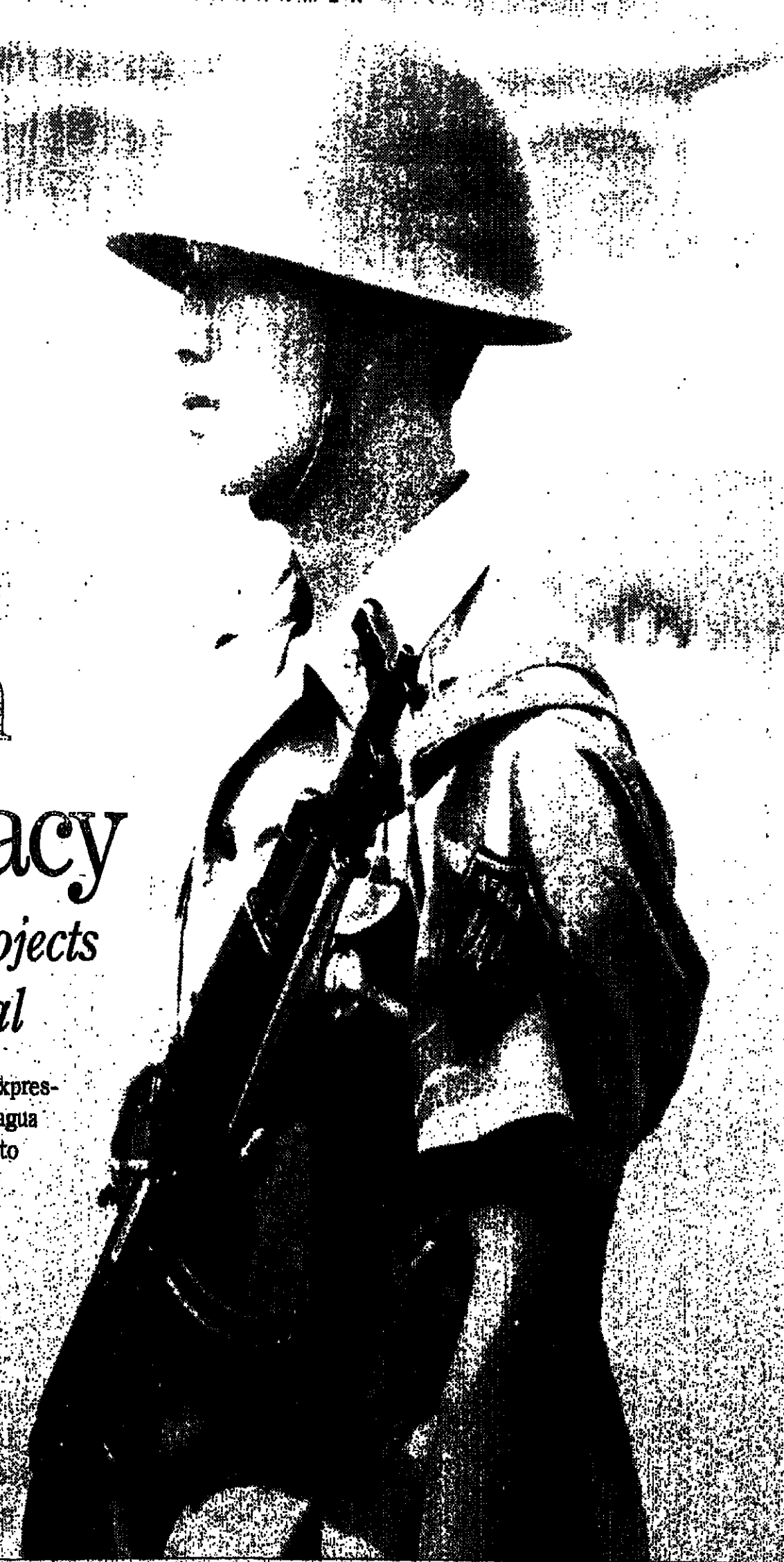
ONE YEAR AFTER TIANANMEN

Forbidden Democracy

Chinese leadership projects business as usual

In a year of blooming freedoms and democratic expression in nations ranging from Czechoslovakia to Nicaragua to South Africa, China has been the dogged exception to the liberation rule.

From the moment the blood of students and soldiers was spilled in the streets surrounding Beijing's central Tiananmen Square last June, China's Communist Party leadership has retreated and retrenched. In assessing the status of China today, *The World Paper* presents a lead essay on the following page written by a distinguished but necessarily anonymous writer who maintains a prominent party position in Beijing.



كلنا من أجل

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An independent political, economic and cultural weekly, published every Thursday in Amman in co-operation with Media Services International (Info-Media).
Editorial & Advertising: Fax & Telephone 648298, P.O. Box 9313
Amman - Jordan.
Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on Apple Macintosh system using Desk top-publishing software.

FORBIDDEN DEMOCRACY

China's clout abroad slips

Beijing chooses pragmatism over ideology

BY MUSHAHID HUSSAIN
in Islamabad, Pakistan

Since the demise of the Cold War, China has lost its status as "the China Card" that was once so relevant to the jockeying for influence among superpowers. The threat of "playing the China Card"

—forming a strategic alliance with Beijing—is no longer needed by Moscow or Washington to bully each other as they grapple with the unraveling of the post-World War II political order in Europe.

One year after the Tiananmen Square episode, China is experiencing an internal resurgence of hard-liner doctrine in hopes of passing the torch to a new lead-

ership which does not deviate from the socialist path.

But beyond Beijing, the Chinese government has pursued a change in foreign policy emphasizing pragmatism over rigid ideology, demonstrated by attempts to bolster new relationships and a reluctance to involve itself in regional conflicts.

Earlier this year, high-level Chinese officials sought normalization of ties with New Delhi and Moscow, with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Premier Li Peng visiting both capitals respectively. On regional conflicts like Afghanistan and Kashmir, both involving a key ally, Pakistan, the Chinese have been subdued and are seeking to defuse tensions.

Much of China's clout in recent years was promoted through commerce, and primarily via arms exports, particularly to the Middle East. From 1981 to 1985, China sold weapons worth US\$5.4 billion, most of which (\$4.2 billion) went to the Middle East. Military exports have helped to strengthen Chinese ties with politically disparate countries such as Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in an ironic replay of past Soviet policy in the Third World.

But in line with its priority of pursuing economic liberalization and garnering credit from the West, China moved away from the Third World leadership role which was once its hallmark.

South Asia is a case in point of the new Chinese foreign policy. Beijing has stopped all military supplies to the Afghan rebels on the grounds that it no longer views the Afghan situation as a "liberation struggle" now that the Soviets are out. The Chinese now see Afghanistan as a "civil war among different factions" with China refusing to side with any faction.

This neutral position was also extended to Pakistan-India feuds when Li Peng, during his November 15, 1989 press conference in Islamabad, parried a question on whether China would still side with Pakistan in a future war with India. Peng replied, "It's a hypothetical question."

Even on the Kashmir issue—Pakistan's long-standing claim to India's predominantly Muslim state—when the Chinese reaffirmed their support for the Pakistani call for a plebiscite, they did so in a manner designed not to offend India. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, during a March press conference in New Delhi, simply stated China's attitude on Kashmir was a "fair and objective" one and he expressed the hope that "friendly relations between Pakistan and India will contribute to peace and stability in Asia."

Notwithstanding these signals of evenhandedness and restraint, China by no means is ready to break relations with Pakistan where their political and military rapport remains significant, though more low-key. The Chinese made sure that their defense minister, General Qin Jiwei, visited Pakistan at the peak of the Kashmir tensions in February, precisely a month before China's foreign minister went to India.

In the first foreign visit of a major Chinese leader after Tiananmen Square, Premier Li Peng came to Pakistan last November and agreed to provide Pakistan with a nuclear power plant, a nuclear submarine as well as enhanced cooperation between Pakistan and China in such areas as missile technology and space programs. He also expressed gratitude for the Pakistani role in serving as a bridge between China and Saudi Arabia and Iran.

As these developments indicate, while China may be restoring the Maoist dictum of putting "politics in command" at home, in foreign affairs, pragmatism remains very much the order of the day.

Mushahid Hussain reports for *The WorldPaper* from Islamabad.

FORBIDDEN DEMOCRACY



The optimistic party line: modernization to continue

Leaders say GNP to quadruple by year 2000

BY WANG ZONGYIN
in Beijing, China

DESPITE A CHANGING world situation characterized by the convulsions in Eastern Europe, China is single-mindedly pursuing an ambitious modernization program in order to improve the well-being of its 1.1 billion people, one-fifth of the world total.

China's modernization effort is closely linked with economic reform and its open policy. China's economic reform will continue to adhere to a socialist orientation. The country is still in the process of finding a mechanism by which a planned economy is organically combined with market regulation.

China's economic contact with other countries will further expand in the new decade. Ma Hong, director of the Research Center to Advise the Government on Economic, Technological and Social Development, a government think tank, said the strategy for economic development is closely related with the strategy of opening to the outside world.

He said China will unswervingly pursue the policy of opening to the outside world. It will expand foreign trade, boldly absorb foreign investment and import advanced foreign technology.

The program was formulated almost 10 years ago from policies proposed by senior leader Deng Xiaoping who, at the age of 85, is fully retired. The salient feature of the program is the goal of quadrupling China's 1980 GNP by the end of the century. Specifically, China's target is to push the total output of industry and agriculture above 2,800 billion yuan (about US\$750 billion) by the year 2000 as against 710 billion yuan (\$190 billion) in 1980.

China still believes as it did a decade ago that long-term peace is possible. The Chinese government is losing no time to make the best use of this comparatively long peaceful period to carry out its development program, which has evolved into a three-step program that goes well into the 21st century.

Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin reiterated commitment to it at a meeting ushering in the new decade. The first step of the plan is to double 1980's GNP and meet increasing demands for food and clothing. The second step is to double GNP again by the end of this century, thus enabling the people to lead a fairly comfortable life. The third step is to, by the middle of the next century, reach the per capita GNP of moderately developed countries. The People's Republic of China will by then be celebrating its centennial.

Peng watches over the party.

Both Chinese leaders and economists are confident of accomplishing the goal for year 2000. Having doubled the 1980 industrial and agricultural output in seven years, China has won three extra years to meet the goal for the second step. This means that China will need to maintain an annual growth rate of eight to 10 percent in industrial and agricultural production and GNP. China must also maintain an annual growth rate of 6.4 percent in national income over the next 10 years.

Jiang Zemin explained, "This strategic plan is neither over-eager for quick results nor passive and inert. It conforms to China's actual situation and can be realized through effort."

Throughout the process of achieving this plan, the government will give strategic priority to agriculture, energy, transport, science and education. Economic growth will gradually rely on scientific and technological progress and a continuous rise in labor productivity.

The government expects the output of energy, steel, cement, fertilizer, cotton yarn, paper and other important products to double on the basis of figures for the 1980s. Production in the machine building industry will triple or quadruple.

This decade will see a rapid development of new industries such as electronics, information, nuclear energy, petrochemistry and new building materials, according to government officials.

Fang Weizhong, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, said part of the production technology of China's major industries will reach the present standards of the developed countries by the year 2000.

The Chinese government wants to ensure a sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy in the new decade. It will enhance its basic industries and readjust the industrial mix in an effort to build up the potential for economic and social development and eliminate any short-sighted behavior aimed at seeking superficial prosperity.

Premier Li Peng said China will make big efforts to strengthen agriculture, which is the foundation for the development of the entire national economy. China will make increasing grain production a priority for its growing population, which will reach nearly 1.3 billion by year 2000.

When the new century begins, China will already be exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao. China has solved the Hong Kong and Macao problem in accordance with the concept "one country, two systems." The mainland also hopes to achieve reunification with Taiwan province by applying the same concept, only on more generous terms. Relations with Taiwan have improved in recent years and the Chinese government has been urging the authorities in Taiwan to maintain this momentum in the new decade.



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Published by World Times, Inc.
280 World Trade Center
Boston, MA 02110 USA
Telephone: (617) 439-5400
Telex: 682273 Fax: 617-439-5416
Volume XII, Number 6
Copyright World Times, Inc.

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SHEAFFER
LIFE TIME

In the heart of Beijing, an American icon thrives

Chinese flock to "The Colonel's" restaurant

BY ZHAO QINGHUA
in Beijing, China

NEAR TIANANMEN SQUARE, a statue of American fast-food restaurant founder Colonel Harlan Sanders stands

in front of one of his Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants, perpetually holding a bucket of chicken and smiling on Beijing. If it were possible, the statue would be smiling more today than ever; the fried chicken business is booming in Beijing.

Despite the turmoil in the capital last June, the Beijing Kentucky Company (BKC) posted record-breaking sales for 1989. Business recovered and prospered after a 10-day closure following the crackdown. The restaurant near Tiananmen Square and two other outlets in Beijing made a profit of five million yuan (US\$1.35 million) last year, up 30 percent from 1988.

The three-story restaurant seats 500 in a red and white, modern building that stands in contrast to the grey, institutional appearance of government buildings in the area. Inside, large color photographs of Americana adorn the walls.

On the second floor, a photograph of

the Statue of Liberty looks out on the corner closest to Tiananmen Square, where customers last year may have been able to see the "Goddess of Democracy" statue, built by pro-democracy demonstrators. These days, the restaurant is a popular attraction for tourist and family outings, an outpost of Western culture across Tiananmen Square opposite Beijing's ancient Forbidden City.

BKC, Kentucky Fried Chicken's first franchise restaurant in a socialist country, almost earned enough its first year of operation to pay for initial investments. It outdid KFC's restaurants in the rest of the world, which need an average of three to four years to recoup their initial outlays.

Following its initial success, BKC has opened two other outlets in Beijing. A fourth restaurant is being built in northwestern Beijing, in the city's high-tech district known as "China's Silicon Valley." It is scheduled to be open for business in August, according to Xia Jie, chairman of the board of BKC.

The new restaurants are financed by profits from the flagship restaurant and an additional investment of \$1 million pooled by the original partners and the Bank of China Beijing Trust and Consultancy Corp. Now KFC International's share in the joint Beijing company has dropped from the original 60 percent to 51 percent.

More than 40 large and medium-sized cities in China have applied to co-establish Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants, but to date, only one outside Beijing has opened, in Shanghai.

To succeed in a country where the culinary art has flourished for two millennia, BKC has taken pains to maintain a high standard in the food it serves, according to Daniel Lam, KFC's regional director for Southeast Asia and China. Chickens are supplied by a special farm run by one of the BKC partners, the Beijing Animal Husbandry Bureau.

The cooking oil, table salt, cabbage, onion and potatoes have all been tested and approved by KFC's Louisville headquarters. Each month 360 kg of chicken seasonings are airlifted from the United States and Japan. In preparing fried chickens, strict rules of procedure are followed and unsold chickens thrown away one and a half hours after being fried.

A complete meal consisting of two pieces of fried chicken, a bun, mashed potatoes, gravy and cole slaw costs about \$2. The meals are relatively cheap because the cost of labor is low, far lower than in Southeast Asia or America, according to Lam.

A very capitalist method of promotion has also helped BKC's tremendous success. A 30-second commercial is broadcast twice a week on TV, broadcast spreading the name of Kentucky Fried Chicken to all parts of China. Colonel Harlan Sanders' white-bearded image is now familiar to a great many Chinese, old and young alike.

Zhao Qinghua writes for Xinhua, the official New China News Agency.

'Freedom statue' maker recounts days of protest

Witness embittered, faults governments and students

HIS NAME is Ke Feng. A graduate student at Beijing University during last year's pro-democracy uprising, he decided in late May that he had to show some kind of support for the students on the square. He and another student bought materials and rounded up artists for a unique project: building the "Goddess of Democracy" statue and placing it in Tiananmen Square. After the June 3rd crackdown, some of Feng's friends were arrested. But the authorities' wrath seems capricious; Feng says he was never picked up or even questioned. In the fall of 1989, he applied for a visa to the US. He arrived last September and is currently a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley.

Some people have accused student leaders who've fled China of living the good life overseas, forgetting the problems back home. Have you found it easy to forget what happened last year?

No, I'm still suffering. A lot of my friends have had a terrible time—some of the people who helped me have been to jail. A friend of mine was in jail for a month. Another decided to quit school, he didn't want to be used by the government so he went back to his hometown where he's a street vendor. The one who went to jail worked with me at the very beginning, when I purchased the material. He came with me and he tried to help me find artists—that's all he did.

Why did you build the statue?

I wanted to show some kind of spiritual support for the movement. I also wanted (it) to bring people back to the square. We worked on it day and night because we were rushing to catch up before the whole thing was over. We thought everything was breaking up, people were already leaving the square at that time (May 29). I thought the whole situation was ending.

One of the enduring images for people who saw the crackdown on TV was when the tanks rolled over the statue. Yes, they killed her. They denied that they killed anybody in the square, but they couldn't deny that they killed the statue. The statue couldn't move and she saw everything—so they killed her.

We've heard from sources within China that the statue may have given the authorities a pretext for repression—tying the movement symbolically to bourgeois liberals from the West. Would you, personally, have done anything different?

I think I would do it again. If I believed that a lot of people would die because of the statue, I probably wouldn't have built it—but the government was going to do what they wanted. They already thought that the reforms went too far, so the students probably provided them with an excuse. But I don't think the statue made the conservative leaders decide to

crackdown—they'd already decided

(what to do), all they wanted to do was to end it bloodily.

It seemed as if the pro-democracy movement had a life of its own, outside the students' control. Did you get any sense that the student leadership wasn't able to control it?

Yes, it was a sort of day-to-day thing. I think the (student) leadership lost its responsibility to keep the lines of communication open. (One of the leaders) said that before the massacre, she knew it would happen. But she said she could not do anything about it. She said "How could I tell the students?" She said everybody was too idealistic, that they believed they would really fulfill their dreams.

The (student) leaders shouldn't have lost control—they just marched forward. I think it was simply a lack of thinking. Of course, we should criticize the government more. But the student leadership did not think, at least they should have kept the channels of communication open at the time they tried to have a dialogue. I think it was both sides' fault.

Did you personally believe the govern-

ment would go so far as to order troops to fire on civilians?

No, it was totally beyond my expectations. My birthday is June 3rd, if I knew they were going to do anything, I wouldn't have spent the night in the square with the statue. They could've used rubber bullets, water cannons, or anything, but they didn't.

You know, many of the (student) leaders left before the killing, they had beautiful words, but when it came to action...There was this one student—he was very brave. He (commandeered) a bus and drove it towards the soldiers. They shot the tires out and shot him, he was killed. But at least he did something. I don't think the student leaders would have done something like that.

Before the troops came in, what was the most memorable moment of that freedom spring?

I think for me it was the moment when we carried the statue into the square. When had a whole big (crowd) around us. I thought, "I've made history." The square was very empty, deserted before that, with trash all around. Then the whole square got packed. It was that one time in your life when no one calls

Last year's heady days of dissent.

you a hero—but you knew it was a heroic moment.

What do you remember most about the killings?

I was pretty close to the soldiers. And they were laughing and jumping around, shooting people with their guns—like they were playing with toy guns. They seemed to have used alcohol or drugs because they were so excited, they were jumping and laughing like in some Hollywood movie. We were pushed back to (the avenues around the square). I was paralyzed with fear. I couldn't believe they were shooting us. From childhood we were taught that they were the people's army. At one time, even I wanted to be a soldier. And there they were, shooting and acting like it was some kind of movie.

The casualty figures from the killings range wildly from hundreds to thousands. What do you think?

I think two or three thousand is reasonable. It wasn't just that night, remember, and there was also shooting on the west side of China Ave. I heard a doctor say that the soldiers were going to collect the bodies in one place to reduce the numbers.

We've heard that graduates of Beijing University have been sent to "re-education" areas. Do you think these efforts will have any effect on students' thinking?

I think if they go back to the campus they will be re-educated by the students. For those who haven't been to campus before, it will be new for them.

I think right now they're just waiting for change. And China will change in 10 years. In the long-term I'm very optimistic; in the short-term I'm very pessimistic, but it cannot always stay like this.

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Bogotá killers form gangs

In Colombia, new rings of assassins spread violence

BY CARLOS CASTILHO
in Bogotá, Colombia

AT THE END of last year, police in the Colombian capital witnessed a surging crime wave amid the mayhem of the war between the government and the Medellín drug cartel. Thefts tripled and a growing body count in the suburbs jacked up grim crime statistics.

On Christmas Eve, however, the killings and crime suddenly stopped—the cartel had initiated a cease-fire to appease the government. But in February, before the cartel broke the cease-fire and resumed their "total war" against the government, police noted that a new crime wave had spread through the city.

The mystery's explanation was traced to a series of meetings that took place in Medellín on December 11th and 22nd. In these meetings, the head of the Medellín cartel, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, decided to demobilize his army of assassins and promised to pay almost half a million dollars to the killers, known locally as *sicarios*—usually young men recruited from the ranks of the city's poorest neighborhoods.

Almost three thousand *sicarios* were out of a job and without any income after the cocaine barons gave up their war against the government and initiated a cease fire before the new year. The tactical change occurred after the Colombian police gunned down the chief of the cartel murderers, Gonzalo "the Mexican" Rodríguez Gacha, in the outskirts of Cartagena.

After the elimination of the violent Rodríguez Gacha, cartel boss Escobar felt free to make peace offers, proposing the surrender of some explosives and cocaine refinery labs in exchange for an end to the extradition of cartel bosses to the United States.

After the December payoffs, drunken *sicarios* celebrated in the streets of the capital, punctuating their revelry with gun shots. The party continued until after Christmas, but by January the young men were confronting the harsh reality of unemployment.

The Medellín cartel's peace initiative left near 300 gangs of professional assassins—each with about 10 members—unemployed, creating an even more serious problem for the police. With nothing to do, they went on to kill and rob on their own, creating a state of panic in poor neighborhoods, whose residents formerly felt protected by the *sicarios*. The areas of influence and control went on to be defined by gunshots and deaths. Areas like Castilla, Santa Cruz, Zamora, Bello and Billa Socorro

Carlos Castilho is the foreign editor of Rio de Janeiro's *Jornal do Brasil*.

became true battlefields where shootings occurred at any time of day.

Gangs called "Los Mecatos," "Los Pinochos," "La 29" and "Los Nazis" have gone on to carve their own space, dividing areas of influence and dedicating themselves to theft and blackmail.

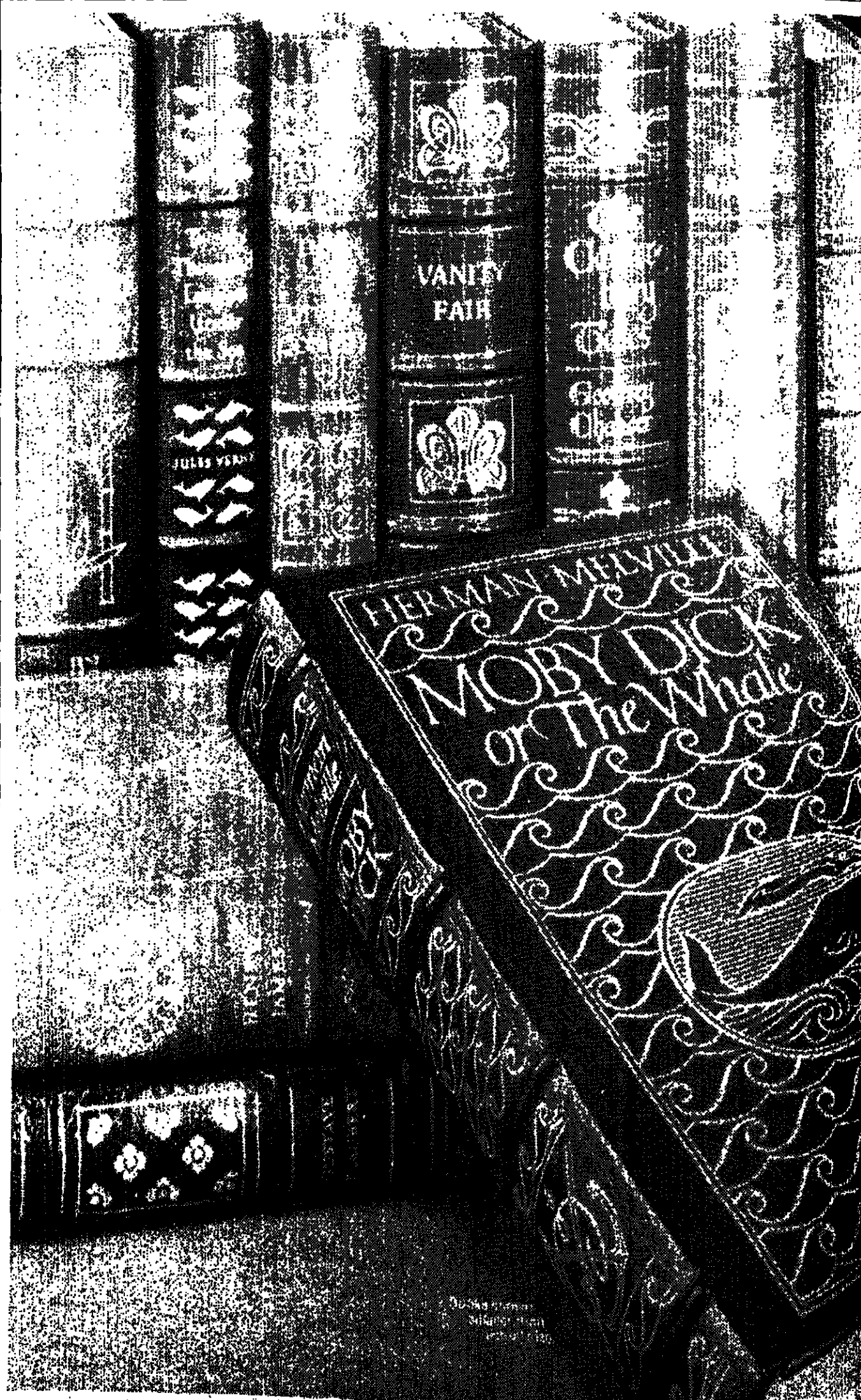
Merchants and residents are forced to pay off the criminals in order to avoid being harassed or kidnapped.

But even paying off the gangs doesn't guarantee safety. According to one local merchant, there are frequent shifts in gang territory, and those assuming control don't trust anyone who collaborated with the old gang. The chaos generated by the *sicarios*' unemployment was such that the young assassins even started to kill drug traffickers, a capital offense in cartel ethics.

Even the chief of police in southern Medellín admits that crime was less

rampant in the days when the *sicarios* had enough work and obeyed the orders of Escobar. In Bogotá, the cartel's tactical change has given way to a "basuco mafia." At sundown, hundreds of youths invade city streets, even downtown Bogotá, to sell cigarettes made of tobacco and a cocaine base called basuco. Basuco is much cheaper than cocaine powder and is akin to American crack.

The epicenter of the gang wars is the Bellavista Penitentiary in Medellín, where at least one detainee dies every day as a result of rival group confronta-



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a crisis even worse than that generated by the powerful cocaine cartels in Colombia. According to Arango, the drug barons have become extremely rich and now want to enjoy their fortunes. Last year's war against the government made that impossible after forcing drug lords underground while the police seized an estimated US\$2 billion in property.

The Medellín cartel seems to be seeking to imitate the Cali cartel which is also involved in cocaine, but has never attempted to openly defy authorities. The Medellín cartel is formed by traf-

fickers from the poor class who were able to control a segment of the drug traffic by using the city's unemployment. The Cali bosses are middle class, and have displayed less violent behavior, and are even accepted by local society.

In recent months, Escobar has re-launched the cartel's war against the government. Despite the renewed violence, the spin-off gangs of *sicarios* continue to operate. Escobar has even been criticized from within his own ranks for not providing enough protection to some of the new gangs.

Reign of bullets

Confusion, fear rules Colombia

BY DANIEL SAMPER
in Madrid, Spain

The problem with the last Colombian presidential election was not whether it would take place on May 27, as projected; the problem was whether there would be any candidates left.

In Colombia, presidential elections have taken place every four years for 160 years. But with three presidential candidates assassinated in less than a year, the Colombians' decision to go ahead with the election seemed more like a gesture of tragic heroism than dedication to tradition. The three men, all under 46 years-old, were just a few of the more than 4,000 people killed in the last twelve months. Colombia is suffering a war of confusion that threatens its tradition as the most stable democracy of Latin America and even its *raison d'être* as a civilized nation.

Murderers seem to come from everywhere: from the 7,000 leftist guerrillas; from the more than 150 death-squads; from the scores of military men working on their own; from the legions of paid assassins; and of course, from the ranks of the cold-blooded, well-armed, multimillionaire, unmerciful cocaine mafia.

In the Colombian nightmare, no one can say which is worse, war or truce. Open war against the drug barons started in August last year after Luis Carlos Galán, who was most likely to become the next president, was assassinated. Last December, after the death of one of the most violent cocaine lords, the Medellín cartel offered surrender. Then came an uneasy truce during which hundreds of the cartel's unemployed killers—known as *sicarios*—started doing business on their own. During the first three months of the year, there were four kidnappings a day.

The war started again in March. Two presidential candidates, leftist Bernardo Jaramillo, and former guerrilla leader Carlos Pizarro, were killed by *sicarios*. Both times the government of lame-duck President Virgilio Barco accused the drug mafia, and both times the mafia denied it had ordered the assassinations.

"One of the most terrible things that is happening in Colombia," said a political leader who survived an assassination attempt, "is that there is a good chance that you'll be killed—and there is an even better chance that you'll know who did it." Daniel Samper is the WorldPaper associate editor for Latin America.

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A troubled time for agents

Will the spy novelist be terminated by a post-Cold War world?

By DAVID SINCLAIR
in London, England

THE AGENT LEANED forward in his high-backed leather swivel chair, placed his elbows on the polished oak surface of his enormous desk and rested his chin on his upturned hands as he regarded Wilson gravely.

"We have," he said slowly, "a problem. Or rather, you have."

How typical, Wilson thought. You stayed loyal for all those years, you did whatever they asked even when you were not sure they were right, and then the minute things started to get a little uncomfortable they turned their backs on you and left you to sort it out on your own. It was a hell of a system.

"You can hardly blame me," Wilson said defensively. "I mean, how was I to know? It all happened so fast."

The agent sank back into his chair, clasped his hands behind his head and began to swivel to and fro, a faraway look in his eyes. "It's not your fault, George," he said, "but the fact is that you have a contract to fulfill—a contract in which I have a considerable personal interest—and time is running out."

As if Wilson needed to be reminded. He had worked particularly hard on this one and he was absolutely certain that nobody would be able to

unravel the plot until he had brought it to a satisfactory conclusion. It would have done credit to minds such as those of le Carré, Eric Ambler, Len Deighton, Tom Clancy... But now the ground rules of espionage fiction had changed.

"I have to admit," said the agent, swiveling sideways to gaze out of the window behind his chair, "that involving the Romanian secret service was a clever idea. Something fresh, something to give the opposition pause for thought. But after what's happened, well, it just won't work."

That much was obvious. The fall of Ceausescu and the collapse of Communism in Romania made the whole thing a non-starter. And East Germany was out of the question, too, now that reunification with the West seemed only a matter of months away. It was the same with Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria—with all that democracy, how could their intelligence services be trusted to fulfill the role that had been expected of them for nearly half a century?

"Of course, there are still the Albanians," Wilson suggested hopefully.

The agent shook his head. "Too unfamiliar, George. Anyway, it's probably just a question of time, you know. Face it, George, the East bloc isn't what it was. You can't count on it to supply the right sort of characters any more, and what the new ideological line might be is anyone's guess."

Wilson sighed. "Well couldn't we just fall back on the KGB? I mean, it's never let us down in the past."

Again the reaction was negative.

"Politically dodgy, George. We're all being encouraged to love Gorbachev, and in any case the Soviets have enough on their hands internally to be worrying too much about what goes on outside. I doubt whether they'd be interested in mounting an operation of the sort you have in mind."

He swung his chair back to face Wilson. "Frankly,

George, I think we have to forget the Cold War arena. The Cold War has gone... cold."

But where else was there to go? Wilson wondered with growing desperation. Then a thought struck him: "What about the Middle East? That's hot enough, surely?"

"Been done, George. Anyway, I don't think there's enough interest among the people you're trying to catch."

China was Wilson's next suggestion.

"Well, that was tried a long time ago, but things have changed now. Back before World War II, Chinese spies had a peculiar fascination, but these days nobody pays too much attention to them. No, you need something closer to home. Trouble is, what is there left? The CIA and MI6 are out because they've had enough troubles of their own making; people have tried to involve the Israeli Mossad, but the effect is unpredictable, and even the South African BOSS has lost the cachet it once had now that the government seems to be looking for international respectability."

Wilson felt like giving up, turning to some other kind of work. But after all that time in the espionage business, what else was he to do? He had dedicated much of his adult life to the paths of deviousness, to making himself as familiar with Moscow and East Berlin as he was with his own backyard, to tackling head-on some of the most labyrinthine plots in history.

"I suppose I should have known it couldn't go on being so simple," he said wearily. "But even a year ago there was no sign that my whole world would be turned on its head. I mean, I had plans for things right through the 1990s and I'm sure the opposition did, too. Now nobody has any idea which way to turn."

The agent laughed grimly. "Tell me about it, George. Don't forget, I've also got a lot riding on these things. I've come to rely heavily on your sort of adventure. These are troubled times for agents."

Not to mention writers of espionage novels, thought Wilson.

But suddenly inspiration exploded in his brain like a bullet from the gun of one of his own KGB assassins: "Wait a minute. I think I've got it. Do you suppose the Seventh Cavalry had an intelligence service?"

The literary agent looked nonplussed. "Well," Wilson went on, "the airport book stalls are going to need something entertaining and undemanding to replace the spy story. Maybe it's time to revive the Western."

David Sinclair is a writer and journalist based in Europe.



The good old days of the bad guys

CIA and KGB served at least one noble cause

By MICHAL RADGOWSKI
in Warsaw, Poland

FOR DECADES, EVERY railway station in the USSR was a grand state secret, every foreigner was a potential spy, nearly every bit of information had a built-in disinforming component and the production of toothpaste was shrouded in secrecy no less so than the production of war planes.

Down the center of Europe, a continent split into East and West with no intermediate shades, there ran a grim wall along which seethed the lives of intelligence services crawling over each other's backs. In John le Carré's classic and unsurpassed novel *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*, the wall is seen by one of the intelligence service agents as a hideous piece of concentration camp scenery.

The spy novel, which flourished much more spectacularly than the Cold War, provided readers with insights into geography, gunsmithing, the inhuman bureaucracy rampant in intelligence institutions, and even into guano production on remote islands (Ian Fleming's *Doctor No*). It was equally appealing to intellectuals who wouldn't know the difference between a pistol and a revolver and to morons wishing to treat their imagination to gory visions of brains splashed all over a wall.

The rivalry between agents was reminiscent of a subtle chess game and a bloody mafia showdown all at once. The spy novels confirmed the everyday suspicion that in every company there may lurk a KGB agent (a CIA man being beyond the boldest of dreams). Those who shunned the press could find in spy novels information from the realm of technology. For instance, in Frederick Forsyth's *The Devil's Alternative*, the president of the US sees in a satellite picture a peasant micturating in some meadow beyond the Ural Mountains. This sort of news provided us Poles with some food for thought, especially when confronted with signs saying "Photographing prohibited" hanging on a bus depot in Warsaw.

Authors of spy novels sent shivers down our spines, informing us that the KGB and GPU agents were out to impose a planned economy and a monopoly on Great Britain (Forsyth's *Fourth Protocol*) when we in Eastern Europe had our resolve bent on something entirely different.

For those who wished to go sightseeing in Moscow, and could not buy a street map of the city (another top secret document), they could turn to Martin Cruz Smith's magnificent thriller *Corky Park* and draw on his knowledge of the Russians: while the ordinary man in the street has to team up with two other companions to buy and drink a bottle of Stolichnaya, the country's

leaders and big shots gorge themselves on caviar in luxury bathhouses.

To an American, a Russian is an individual suffering from an inferiority complex. "A Russian feels inferior to anyone but another Russian," as one of the protagonists of *Corky Park* ironically puts it, adding this very telling remark: "When in Russia, a wise man stays away from beautiful women, intellectuals and Jews. Or to put it more simply, Jews."

The leaders of the Brezhnev era of stagnation are usually presented as they deserve to be; as people who loathe "egoistic intellectualism and individualism." Incidentally, that is how they are now being depicted in the Soviet press. Yes, the Russians are not portrayed too kindly by Smith, the exception being investigator Arkasha, the most likeable such character since the times of Dostoevsky.

The authors of spy novels were usually far-sighted. In his 1979 book *Devil's Alternative*, Forsyth prophesied that Russia would not bear the burden of two problems: feeding the country and growing nationalism in the republics. One of the heroes of *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* described the leaders of East Germany (in 1963) as no kind of government at all, only a fourth-rate petty dictatorship run by a bunch of political deviants.

On the other hand, Gerard de Villiers had, as it seems, a rather unfortunate idea in his

Spring in Warsaw when he entrusted the CIA with the task of spirited out of Poland the entire opposition leadership. The CIA's success in this job would have left Poland without Solidarity.

Generally speaking, the USSR and the KGB were always goldmines for the exploiters of espionage-related richness. In Forsyth's latest novel, *The Negotiator*, we have Gorbachev struggling to oust the KGB chief who opposes agreement with the US. Perhaps we are witnessing the birth of a new scheme of cooperation between intelligence services.

Thanks to the triumph of the policy of openness, Western correspondents may now freely expose themselves to bullets fired by Armenians and Azeris; as for the Berlin Wall, there is too much of it for museums, and not enough to alleviate the housing problems in, say, Poland.

One wonders whether the construction of a common European home will not strangle the spy novel which subsists on blood and intrigue. I am of the opinion that, should there one day be no more secrets between nations (a purely hypothetical assumption), then some will have to be invented. All fashion designers are familiar with this mechanism: they strip women naked in order to later cover them up from head to toe, masking their true appearance.

Michal Radgowski is a well-known Polish columnist who writes for the theater monthly *Dzielnik*.



His hands were still at his side as the blow came. It seemed to crush his skull. As he fell, drifting warmly into unconsciousness, he wondered whether he had been hit with a revolver, the old kind with a swivel on the butt where you fastened the lanyard.

—John le Carré's *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*

John le Carré

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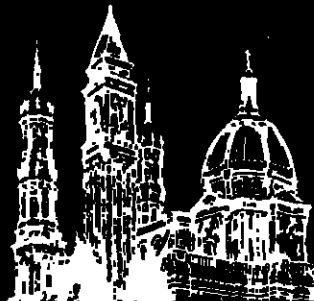
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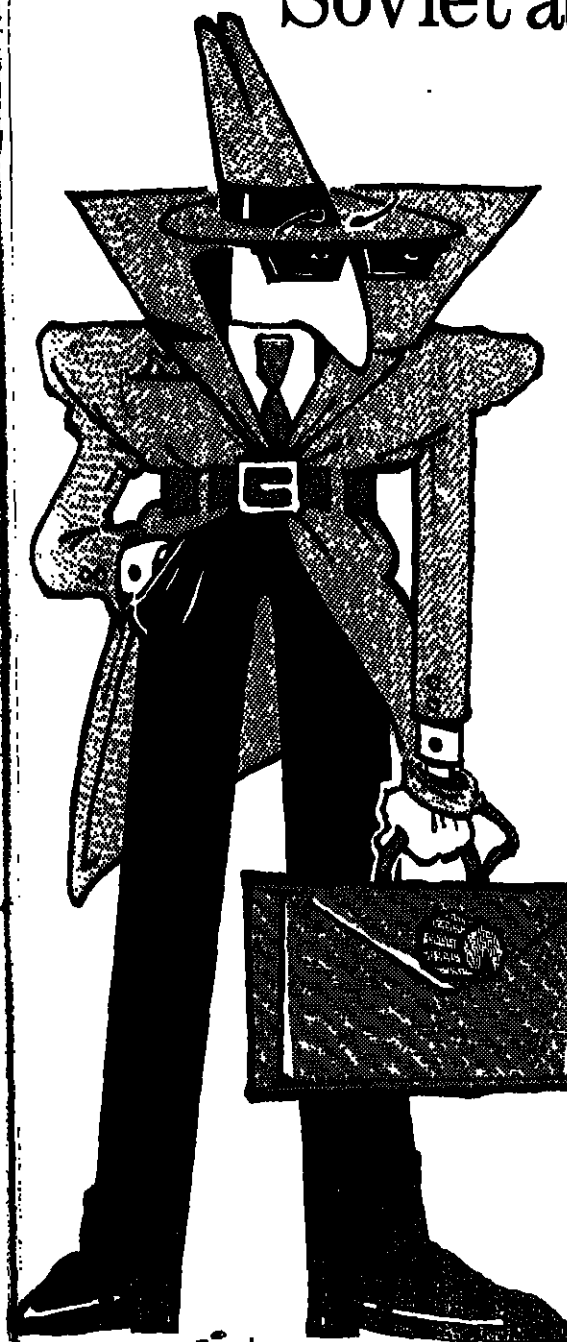
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Soviet author Julian Semyonov: no more writing between the lines



Before perestroika, the prolific Soviet spy and detective novelist Julian Semyonov—author of such acclaimed intrigues as *Seventeen Moments of Spring* and *TASS is Authorized to Announce*—might have been located in Paris sniffing around for arcane information to use in one of his spy novels (something along the lines of deft KGB agents thwarting the efforts of the meddling French intelligence service).

Indeed, Semyonov was uncovered and questioned in Paris by former *WorldPaper* assistant editor Brad Durham after a lengthy and failed manhunt in Semyonov's usual stomping ground, Moscow. But he was not in Paris laying the groundwork on a new novel this time. In the true spirit of the times, Semyonov was maintaining cozy relations with his partners in a Soviet-French publishing joint venture and negotiating a deal, classified of course, with a group of West German and Swiss businessmen.

It seems that Semyonov has shelved the spy novel and his old 'cold warring' ways for the time being in favor of the more immediate needs of his impoverished and rapidly reforming country. Among his many current projects are two joint venture publishing houses, a joint venture company in the Crimea, publication of a tri-monthly anthology called *Detective and Political Thrillers* and publication of a monthly spy magazine, *Top Secret*. As he put it, "The spy industry is interesting, sure, but what is most interesting is how to make shoes for the Soviet people."

How is perestroika restructuring the spy novel industry in the Soviet Union?

As for me, the spy novel industry has become non-existent, I'm not interested in spy novels anymore. Now I am interested in how to create a real free market in my country and how to change the visa situation so Soviet people can go abroad.

I am trying to decide for myself how we can rewrite our history and how we can make it correct in connection with Peter the Great, in connection with Peter Stolypin, our famous prime minister of Czarist Russia, in connection with Lenin, with Khrushchev, Andropov and others. That is the main problem I am interested in now.

Before Gorbachev, it was possible for me to discuss these problems between the lines and in the lines of my spy novels, now it is possible for me to discuss them openly in the Soviet press. It's a new situation and a wonderful situation under "Gorby" to publish anything you want.

Your books are known to be fiercely patriotic. Is it a novelist's role to promote an ideology?

My last novel was *Intercontinental*, written just before perestroika. It was filled with criticism, in the lines and between the lines, of my country.

Since 1985 I have not written spy novels, not because I don't want to do it—I like it very much, it's a thrill and it's very interesting. My novels are based on political situations. They are not for the beach or the train. I try to explain history in them. I try to base them on facts, like *Seventeen Moments of Spring*, where I didn't attempt to write so much about the other side being the bad guy as I did about "bastards" and "sons-of-bitches."

I like people with their own ideology, even leaders of the National Workers' Party of Germany, I mean Hitler and his staff. I don't write about people only from my point of view. For example, I published Ian Fleming for the first time in the Soviet Union in *Detective and Politics*, my literary magazine. And in *Top Secret*, I published an article in the first and second editions this year by a member of Parliament, Gennady Lysichkin, about whether we need Marxism-Leninism. It was printed in the latest issue of the Party magazine, *Communist*. It was unprecedented that a Party publication reprinted something from another publication.

Who will the villains of the future be for the spy novelist? John Le Carré has made an about-face, what about yourself? My book *The Reporter* was published

here in France at the end of March and has already received good reviews from *Express* and *Le Figaro*. I wrote it as a detective story but I touch on the problems of Pamyat, the mafia and the people who have stated their opposition to perestroika.

Opponents of perestroika and Gorbachev are the new antagonists? *The Reporter* was about the situation in my country, about people who are against democracy and glasnost. I explain why they are against, who they are. Perhaps I am wrong, but it's my position.

Since you base your novels on history, such as *Seventeen Moments of Spring* on Soviet intelligence efforts in Nazi Germany and *TASS is Authorized to Announce* on Soviet and American intelligence in Namibia, don't you have a responsibility to be more objective? Well, I try to be objective, I do not write about those who I do not like as animals. That is not literature; that is a zoo.

How much of your writing is factual? It's difficult to answer. For instance, for my first detective novel, *Petrushka 38*, about the Moscow criminal police, I spent more or less three months as an assistant to the agents of the criminal police of Moscow. It was based on facts,

of course, but if you're a writer you're like a dog. You prefer to run on the streets without your owner. That's why it is difficult to write when you have to be in the parameters of fact. You have to know your situations. And you have to think about the future because you belong to your country and your heart.

Were you a "cold warrior" before perestroika?

I'd rather not answer that. You have to know what it was like writing before "Gorby." You may be surprised to hear that my writing was not for the Cold War, but was against the Cold War completely. You have to sit down and analyze my work, and read between the lines.

What are some examples?

I wrote in *TASS is Authorized to Announce*, not between the lines but in the lines, that we have to be absolutely certain that the purges of '37, the Stalin crimes, will never take place in my country again. And when I wrote about the people in the CIA, I wrote about them as people with their own points of view, with their own ideology—which is very interesting I might add.

There was a CIA agent in *TASS is Authorized to Announce* whose behavior was greatly influenced by a large US company and he had a large financial interest in the country in which the CIA and KGB were working at cross-purposes. Isn't this a common stereotype? You know, military complexes from both sides have a lot of influence on government organizations. That is truth and is not propaganda, whether it's the Soviet Union, China or the United States of America.

Won't spy novels become obsolete with the feel-good attitude between East and West?

You're absolutely right. New times, new ideas. New times, new literature. I don't refute my positions that I took before. A writer has to be with the times, with the new ideas. You have to be very, let's say, operative. John Le Carré wrote *Russia House* and I published parts of it in our *Top Secret*, the first publication of *Russia House* in the Soviet Union as was my Soviet-French joint venture publishing house the first to publish George Orwell's *1984* and *Darkness at Noon* by Arthur Koestler. I even published parts of the Bible.

Are you finished with writing novels? I have one in my head and heart right now. I do all my writing in the Crimea, where I close the doors to my house and I can be alone. Because of the ethnic problems, it is impossible for me to do that now. I don't like to talk about my books before I write them. It has to remain inside, like a pregnancy. But meanwhile, before I write again, I am concerned with the problems in my country. That is my present interest, the economic and political situation in my country.

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A policy for exports in Jordan

By Rial Al Khouri

Two years after the beginning of the devaluation of the Jordan dinar and a year after the Government's Letter of Intent to the IMF, Jordan's exports have not yet become a priority. In fact a coherent, well constructed and thought out, long-term policy on exports does not exist in Jordan. The lack of such a policy is due to the government's regulatory (and not facilitative) role in the economy.

Government policies, laws and regulations in Jordan have tended to be based on diplomatic, security or other considerations. Economically, Jordan has been able to live on a combination of Arab and foreign aid as well as generous remittances from Jordanians abroad.

When these sources of funds began to dry up in the second half of the 80's, the country gradually entered into a crisis caused by high borrowing abroad, coupled with corruption, inefficiency and low productivity. Currency depreciation and various other measures made a dent in imports, but exports remain weak. The government has undertaken or commissioned various studies on aspects of export encouragement, including studies on the laws and regulations on exports. These studies were generally thorough and accurate. Most studies recommended various changes in the regulatory and policy framework, but the majority of these changes were not carried out. It is my opinion that major changes in the Jordanian policy, legal and regulatory framework will not be made before 1. The magnitude of the balance of payment and exports problem is realized 2. The private sector lobbies seriously for change 3. The public sector is coaxed into a position where it is no longer regulating the economy, but trying to play a role involving the provision of incentives.

Somewhere into realizing these points, the government will move to a clear-cut policy on exports. Before such a policy is adopted, the pace of change will be slow and merely gradual. Economic policy should have the immediate objective of improving the Jordanian balance of payments. This can be achieved by:

- (a) Increased exports.
- (b) Lower imports.
- (c) Foreign aid.

Foreign aid merely postpones the impact of adverse balance of payments; it does not correct the inherent structural problem which leads to trade imbalances. Moreover, receipt of foreign aid may be in view of changes in Eastern Europe which could reduce Jordan's share of the available total. Whatever aid is forthcoming it is likely to be conditional to policy measures relating to changes in the structure of the economy.

Jordan has recently resorted to lower imports in order to ameliorate an adverse balance of payments. Quantitative restrictions on imports have led to economic distortions. The preferable method of improving the Jordanian balance of payments is to increase exports, leading to higher economic activity. Jordan has productive capacity, utilised to produce exportable products at internationally competitive prices. This option will also increase employment opportunities. Jordan's emphasis on export promotion necessitates modifications in policies. These policies relate to:

- (a) Pricing: The objective of the modification would be to remove distortions that do not help Jordan to produce or sell internationally. These policy distortions could relate to input costs as a result of tariffs, labour policies, prices of utilities and monopolies, etc.
- (b) Institutional: The objective is to de-regulate, eliminate or simplify bureaucratic policies and procedures that increase

costs of goods and services and make them uncompetitive in the world market. Some of these imperfections relate to:

- (a) Export licensing, import licensing and restrictions on start-up expansion of firms.
- (c) Overcoming imperfections: The objective is to remove or reduce the adverse imperfections in the economy that inhibit export efforts.

These relate to:

Market information, export marketing support and development, export credit and guarantee, export financing, export promotion by the public and private sectors and small industry development.

- (d) Incentives to exporters: The objective is incentives geared to induce Jordanian firms to export rather than sell in the do-

domestic markets. These incentives could be in the form of compensation for additional costs in exporting by, for example, tax deductions/exemptions on exports.

The overall objective of the above policies should allow Jordanians to get on with the task of producing and selling in export markets rather than putting obstacles in their path.

Looking at a specific example, customs in particular is an important subject. In 1989, customs brought the state JD 238 million. The an 1990 figure should be higher, and this is important portion of the state's income. At the same time, the economic effects of customs and tariffs are crucial. Recent suggestions by the IMF and others have focused on tariffs and the possibility of a new fiscal policy regime for Jordan. Meanwhile, we can touch on procedural aspects of the problem.

Another important measure concerns the enhancing of clearance agents. This job in Jordan is practiced by a group of people who, however hard-working and sincere they are, may not be up to international standards. The government could easily take the lead in tightening up the work of these agents by:

1. Stricter licensing
2. Training, and
3. Tougher requirements for agencies (e.g. Agents are often operating out of their own homes; they are thus frequently not accessible and this can lead to delays and complications).

Bank Guarantees

Bank guarantees for exporters also appear to be a needless complication which is not really important or even necessary. Furthermore, it is becoming a requirement that is being evaded by businessmen, and which only serves to bring in some income to banks and financial institutions. But the banks themselves realise that more business will be generated for them (as well as within the whole economy) by firms prospering through exports. In the long run, this can best be helped by:

1. General deregulation as well as
2. By minimising remaining regulations and
3. Simplifying them.

Bank guarantees for exporters are supposed to help make sure that money is not smuggled out of the country. But it is perfectly obvious that the non-repatriation of funds is taking place regardless of such system. So the bank guarantee remains in a system which does not need any more complication.

The bank guarantee encourages exporters under-invoicing and makes the work of customs more difficult. (For example, a company recently complained that a bank guarantee of 30 JD's less than the value of a shipment of thousands of dinars caused it to be held up). I believe that such a problem was not the "fault" of customs, but is caused by a system which puts both the public and private sector in an awkward position and makes life difficult for both.

Deregulation and the simplification of export procedures is now an important phenomenon internationally. To name but two states, Chile and Greece have both seen their exports rise after deregulation. (For example, certain Greek agricultural exports are up by 40% over last year as a direct result of simplifying and abolishing controls). Bank guarantees, apart from being ineffective, are now part of a system which is discouraging the repatriation of foreign exchange, the exact opposite of what they were designed to do. Taking a longer term view, and simplifying the whole export framework is what will help bring capital into Jordan and keep it here.

Deregulation in general (and abolition of systems such as the present bank guarantee) will also have the very important effect of making the work of the Customs Department and the private sector easier, thus helping exports.

In addition, there is a polarisation between Customs and the private sector, although this might never be fully resolved.

VIEW POINT

BY YACOB JABER

The coming danger

THE NEWLY-formed Israeli government will certainly come into headlong collision with the United States over the Baker plan. The Likud-led government which comprises right-wing hardliners and fanatics fundamentally opposes the ideas and suggestions which the United States has put forward to achieve progress in the stalled Middle East peace process.

Shamir opposes adamantly the principle of exchanging land for peace, rejects US Secretary of State James Baker's proposal for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue and seeks to settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab territories. In short, his government stands against the very principles which the US claims it adheres to in its search for Middle East peace.

So the question is: What does the United States intend to do to bring about a change in Shamir's mind?

In a normal situation, the exercise of pressure is the appropriate answer to Shamir's intransigence, especially as the United States possesses all means to press Israel into abandoning its opposition to Baker's plan and agreeing to the idea of exchanging land for peace.

Washington, for example, can begin with cutting off its financial aid which it has allocated for the Jewish immigrants. It may refrain from casting a veto against a UN resolution to provide protection for Palestinians in the occupied territories or upgrade the dialogue it has been conducting with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) instead of suspending it. The United States can do a lot more once it decides that the cause of peace in the Middle East can never advance in the absence of a tough American stand against Israel's mounting insubordination.

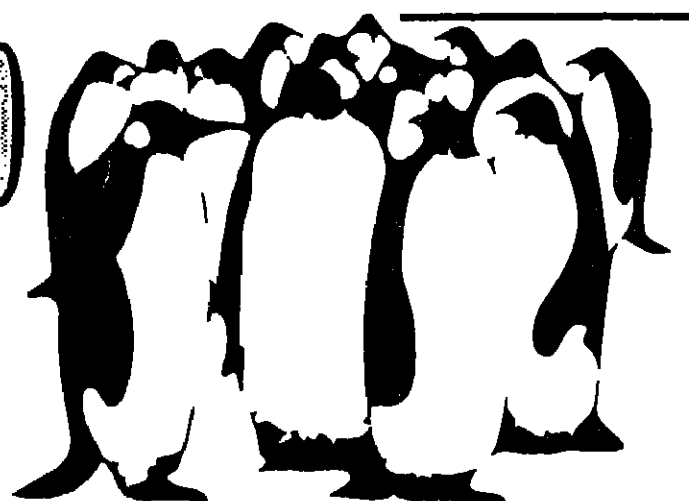
Experience, however, has taught us not to expect that kind of US pressure where Israel is concerned. The US reaction will most certainly be confined, as in the past, to the release of a statement quoting Baker as threatening to give up his Middle East peace efforts because "the parties" have failed to respond favourably to his endeavours.

Baker may also add that other parts of the world where positive response can be obtained require his attention and he is no longer prepared to waste more time on this particular region where progress is unattainable.

Shamir will not budge because he is confident that the United States continues to stand firmly on Israel's side even if this means the outbreak of a new war.

In the end, the question is not what the US intends to do to confront Shamir but how the Arabs plan to act to contain the coming danger.

AROUND TOWN



Iraqi chamber music ensemble to perform in Amman

THE NATIONAL Music Conservatory, in co-operation with the Iraqi Department of Musical Arts, are presenting the Baghdad Chamber Ensemble in a concert at the Royal Cultural Center (RCC) at 8:30 pm, on Saturday 16 June.

The programme includes works by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714-1788), Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), Johann Wenzel Kalliwoda (1801-1866), Henryk Wieniawski (1835-1880), Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Aram Ilich Khachaturian (1903-1978) and Iraqi composer Agnis Bashir.

The Baghdad Chamber Ensemble was established in 1987 and has since given more than 40 concerts in the Iraqi capital. It played at the Third Babylon International Festival. Its repertoire includes about 150 compositions covering a wide period in the history of western music, ranging from baroque to the twentieth century.

The ensemble includes:

- Agnis Bashir (piano) who obtained her Master's degree in piano and composition from the USSR. Among her compositions are: Iraq Symphony, Sinbad Ballet Suite, Ashtar Ballet Suite, Bayareq Symphony, and Ashtar Symphonic Poem, in addition to songs for children and compositions for violin and piano.
- Laith Abdul Ghani (oboe) who obtained his Master's degree in oboe from the USSR, besides a diploma from the Iraqi School of Music and Ballet. He is the Assistant Conductor and oboist of the Iraqi Symphony Orchestra.
- Aram Zarustian (violin) who obtained his Master's degree as a solo violinist from the USSR and won international competitions in Russia and Italy in 1986 and 1989 respectively.
- Muhammad Ali Abbas (violin and viola) who obtained his Diploma in violin from the Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad. He is a member of the Iraqi Symphony Orchestra.
- Samir Muhammad Jawad (violin) who obtained his Diploma in violin from the Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad. He is a member of the Iraqi Symphony Orchestra.
- Ali Hussein Musa (cello) who obtained his Diploma in violin from the school of Music and Ballet in Baghdad and continued his studies in the USSR. He is a member of the Iraqi Symphony Orchestra.
- Fikri Bashir (manager) who obtained his Master's degree in violin from the USSR, besides two diplomas from the Institute of Fine Arts in Baghdad. He is the Artistic Director of the Iraqi School of Music and Ballet.

Agence France Presse held its annual regional meeting in Jordan last week at the Amman Plaza Hotel. The meeting (June 7-10) is usually held in Nicosia, Cyprus. Participating were 25 members who also toured Jordan's historical and archaeological sites. Mr Claude Moisy, AFP's chairman and general manager, chaired the 3-day conference together with Ms Randa Habib the agency's Jordan chief correspondent.

The participants included Mr Serge Arnold, Mr Xavier Baron, Mr and Mrs Foud Naim, Mr Jean-Pierre Perrin, Mr Jacques Charnelot, Mr Jacques Abouls, Mr Georges Blannic, Mr Jean-Pierre Bousquet, Mr Luc Delavaux, Mr Francois Chatel, Mr Gilbert, Mr Nat Harrison, Mr Joseph Rabbat, Mr Joseph Chami, Mr Pol Bihan, Miss Micheline Baron, Mr Michel Trichet and Mr David Daure. Mrs Moisy accompanied her husband. During his stay Mr Moisy met with His Majesty King Hussein and interviewed him for AFP.

The Director of the Far East Commercial Office (Taiwan) in Amman and Mrs Peter Chang hosted a dinner banquet on 16 THE STAR

Thursday, which was attended by diplomats, government officials, businessmen and friends. The long guest list included: Mr and Mrs Anthony Garndiner, Mr and Mrs Mreiwed Tal, Mr and Mrs Sad Eddine Juma, Mr and Mrs Hani Al Amad, Dr and Mrs Ziad Fariz, Dr and Mrs Muhammad Hamdan, Mr and Mrs Nabil Abul Huda, Mr Suhail Bisharat, Dr and Mrs Mahmoud Samra, Dr and Mrs Fawaz Touqan, Mr Fred Thompson, Mr Rami Khouri, Mr and Mrs Osama El Sherif, Mr and Mrs Halim Salfiti, Dr and Mrs Omeish, Mr and Mrs Elia Nuqul, Dr Nabil Atallah, Mr and Mrs Muhammad Asfour, Miss Nouri Agulto and Mr and Mrs Foud Abu Jaber among others.

His Majesty King Hussein has deputed his political advisor Mr Adnan Abu Odeh to visit Mr Abdel Rahim Omar, president of the Jordan Writers Association, who was admitted to Queen Ali Heart Disease Centre for medical examinations. Mr Abu Odeh conveyed to Mr Omar the King's best wishes for an immediate recovery.

The Director of the Membership Dept. of Amnesty International (AI) Mr Ahmad Al Othmani will arrive in Jordan on Friday to follow up on the work of the preparatory committee for the organisation's Jordan chapter. Mr Othmani will conduct several meetings with members of the committee during his short stay in the Kingdom.

Minister of Social Welfare Mr Abdel Majid Shreideh has decided to appoint a temporary executive committee to run the Jordan Women's Association and set up its organisational structure and various committees. The committee is comprised of Mrs Butheina Jarda (president), Mrs Khawlah Khair and Mrs Salwa Shwehat (vice presidents), Mrs Fahma Al Hmoud (secretary), Mrs Amal Al Omoush, Mrs Badriyah Noor, Mrs Khawlah Kalalideh, Mrs Rihab Al Majali, Mrs Sulafa Al Hadidi, Mrs Alia Bei, Mrs Ghazia Al Kabarriti, Mrs Faten Al Taher, Mr Fatma Obeidat and Mrs Nihad Al Shafi' (members).

The Arab Institute for Banking Studies held a major seminar

Scrapbook

State of Siege

I AM one of those millions of people who love the World Cup. In fact I am living a state of emergency now. My children have to go to bed half an hour earlier so I can watch the evening match undisturbed by domestic problems and my video machine is always on standby to record matches if, for some reason, I am not able to watch in time. Even the maid has been trained to operate the video recorder in my absence. I stay up late at night to listen on my short-wave radio to commentaries and reports on the cup. In fact I am in a state of siege.

My wife has accepted the fact that I am not available for social events and minor family matters for at least a month. She now prepares my bowl of popcorn, cold soda and pack of cigarettes so that I can get involved in the games without any complaints from my side. I have even allowed her to join in since she showed signs of a sincere interest in the World Cup. I was even delighted that she supported the same teams I do and until now we have not clashed over life and death issues like who should have won the Brazil-Sweden match or was the referee justified in expelling two of Cameroon players during their game against Argentina.

A couple of days ago my friend the journalist called me up to discuss the West German team with me. He said he could not make up his mind whether to place his bets — he had an argument over the matter with his brother — on Germany or Holland. When I suggested that Holland has a super team and that personally I would bet on the Dutch, he lost his temper and accused me of siding with his brother.

My mother called me up during the USA-Czechoslovakia match to ask me if I could pass by her house to pick up some papers. I blew up in her face because as I was talking to her the Americans scored their only goal.

Life has not been the same since the games started. I sleep late and go to work with my eyes heavy and my bad temper ready to snap at anyone. I don't know what I will do if the Brazilians fail to make it to the semi-finals. Life will be meaningless if the Dutch don't win the cup. But still I have faith. When I go home, sit on my favourite couch, sink my hand into the popcorn bowl while holding tight to my official FIFA football, I feel so good and I realise that I have faith in everything positive in life. Why can't nations settle their difference in the soccer field instead of wasting human lives in the battlefield? I know the thought is stupid, but it is a fanciful scenario, which many of us imagine is possible once every four years.

Farid Al Hajj



By Patricia MacLaughlin
Special to the The Star

"BUT WHERE has the dress been?" you might ask on hearing some fashion oracle proclaim its return.

You're right: Dresses never entirely disappeared. Even during the dress's darkest days, most women had a few in their closets. They just didn't wear them as often as they had, and they hardly ever bought new ones, which naturally made companies that make dresses very sad. But what could they do? Women didn't want dresses; they wanted sharply tailored jackets and skirts and pants and suits, and sometimes even those appalling floppy bow ties.

The dress had fallen under suspicion as possibly too ladylike, too sweet, too frankly feminine. Ladylikeness was not the main message women intent on climbing corporate ladders wanted to send, back there in the dark days of the dress. Women in dresses felt vulnerable, exposed, ineffectual. Whereas, in jackets and skirts or pants, they felt brisk, competent, armoured against the world.

Some of what was wrong with dresses was their genealogy. The dress of today is descended from the dress of 100 and 200 years ago, an elaborate, uncomfortable garment — flounced, ruffled, panniered, laced, looped and hooped or bustled — designed to attract husbands to women who lacked them and, later, to advertise the means and social station the husband obtained. Suits and jackets and skirts and shirts and pants, by contrast, are descended from the tailored women's clothing of the 19th century — the tailormade, the shirtwaist, the riding habit.

These garments — plain, practical, modeled on men's more sexually neutral clothing, and much less fussy and fragile than the dresses they cohabited with in the closets of 19th-century ladies — were invented to allow women to do things that were hard to do in dresses: ride, shoot, travel, work in offices.

It is no accident that, for some women, dresses still mean restraint and respectability, while sportswear, having been designed for action in the first

After a fashion The dress is back



place, means freedom. It is why some women, when they take off a dress and high heels and stockings and put on blue jeans, feel like they can quit pretending to be somebody else and turn back into their real selves.

But, if dresses are weighed down with such bad karma — being a lady, being a sex object, sitting still, staying clean — where is this new wave of them coming from? Why is the dress back?

Fashion people talk about the

new move to softness, the return to femininity. Women, they say, are confident enough in themselves now that they no longer feel obliged to dress like men. They don't need shoulder pads to look powerful. They can run things in dresses. (Well, as long as they're the right kind of dresses. Which sometimes means dresses with jackets.)

Maybe. Maybe women are finding ways to be women without being taken advantage of, without being taken over by old role expectations.

But it seems at least as likely that it is because women are taken advantage of, because they are overwhelmed by role expectations, that they're taking refuge in dresses. Even women who have jobs also do most of the housework, the child care, the shopping, the planning of social life, the errands, etc. A recent study found that women get less sleep than men. They're too busy to sleep. They don't have time.

And separates take time. You have to come up with a jacket, a skirt or a pair of pants and a shirt, and maybe a scarf and a sweater and a vest and a pin that all go together. And then you have to make sure it's all clean, and it all still fits, and it's all ironed. And then you have to put it on and check in the mirror to make sure that it all actually does look OK together. And if the shirt's at the dry cleaner, or the jacket looks wrong with that skirt, or the pants are bagged out at the knees, you have to start all over.

A dress - you drop it over your head, zip it, put on stockings and shoes, and you're dressed. It's like fast food - who cares if it leaves you with a funny feeling in the pit of your stomach as long as it only takes three minutes?

COOKIN' GOOD

By Joy Louras

Hungarian Paprikash

Serve this dish over a bed of buttered noodles for a lovely supper for six. It's one of those dishes that tastes even better if you make it ahead of time and heat just before serving. You'll need:

- 3 T oil
- 2-1/2 pounds lean beef for stew, cut into small pieces
- 1/2 cup minced onion
- 2 T paprika
- 1-1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/4 tsp. freshly ground black pepper
- 1/4 tsp. ground marjoram
- 1 cup dry white wine
- 2 beef bouillon cubes
- 3 cups water
- 1/4 cup flour
- 1/2 cup sour cream

In a large, heavy saucepot heat oil until hot. (A good trick is to heat the pan first, then add the oil and the food won't stick. Brown the meat cubes on all sides until all the pink is gone. Remove from pan and set aside. Cook the onion until wilted and translucent, stirring frequently. Return the meat to the pan. Stir in the spices. Add the wine, bouillon cubes and 2-1/2 cups of water. Stir, bring to the boiling point, reduce heat, cover and simmer for two hours, stirring occasionally. Remove the meat from the pan. Mix together the flour with remaining half cup water. Gradually add to the gravy in the pan. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Stir in the sour cream. Arrange meat cubes attractively on a platter, and spoon the sauce over the meat.

John Briggs ... back to Amman

The renowned British pianist, John Briggs, will be coming to Jordan to release a film on his unique concert in Petra which will be aired by Jordan Television.

Briggs is considered one of the most accomplished pianists in the world today. He has been on tour in many parts of the world but never has he played a place as stimulating to a devoted artist as the majestic city of Petra.

The story of Briggs and Jordan goes back a long way. Upon his first visit to Jordan, Briggs fell in love with the country and wrote to His Majesty King Hussein requesting to give a piano recital in either Jerash or Amman. To his wonder and astonishment, the Ministry of Tourism wrote back suggesting Petra as the lieu of the concert.

Petra, the red-rose city of mystery and enchantment, has not accommodated a major cultural event for the past 2000 years.

On his visit to Amman last year, where he stayed at the Amman Marriott Hotel, Briggs had a chance to tour historical sights but later on and much to the enchantment of guests and visitors of Amman Marriott Hotel, Briggs stayed in the hotel foyer using the piano for rehearsal. It was an obvious delight to the young and the old, listening to the music of the great artist in the lovely lobby.



After graduating in English from Exeter University in 1958, the Jordanian Ambassador in the United Kingdom, Dr. Albert Butros has recently visited the University's Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies and is seen here reunited with Keith Salter (left), one of his English lecturers. Fadia Faqir, of the Arabic and Islamic Studies co-ordinated his day's visit, which was rounded off by supper at Birks Halls where he met the wardens and the student presidents.

The university regularly welcomes Jordanian students and currently a dozen or so are registered for postgraduate degrees. Links with Jordanian universities are expected to strengthen following the visit.

The great event was to take place on the third day of Briggs visit when the Steinway piano, which has endured sub-zero degree temperature on its flights to Amman and soaring heat on its way to Petra had to go through another adventure; that of being transported through Petra's siq to reach the Roman Theatre, where Briggs performed and made musical history.

Now, and on 6 September, Briggs will be back to give a piano concert in Jerash.

On the occasion of Independence and Great Arab Revolt Day, Al Farouki School and Kindergarten held its end of year graduating day.

Mr Saif El Sherif, deputy director general of Ad Dustour, Arabic daily newspaper, patronised the ceremony which included a speech delivered by headmistress Mrs Majedah Mansour.

At the end of the ceremony, Mr El Sherif handed over certificates after which Dr Farouk Hussein founder of the school delivered a speech thanking the guests for their participation.

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● The Jordan Bridge Association (JBA) participated Friday in the Fifth Epson Worldwide Bridge Contest.

Two heats were held at the Jordan Intercontinental hotel. Both heats — the red and the green — were directed by Mr. Arif El Sahab who managed to produce a successful and enjoyable event.

The contest attracted 112 players, almost a record for a local tournament.

The winners were:
Green N.S. G. Ghanem - M. Ghanem

Green E.W. B. Majaly - F. Qaddoumy

Red N.S. A. Haddad - A. Aloul

Green E.W. E. Azar - R. Qoblan.

Haddad and Aloul managed to produce the highest percentage over all.

Pictured above (clockwise) Mr. Abdel Karim Hjjab, Mrs. Lore Marrar, Mrs. Laila Haddad and Mrs. Aida Tash. Right: Mr. Omar Abu Dheim, Mr. Adnan Shukhsheer, Mr. Sulaiman Abdu and Mr. Walid Awad, looking on a very concerned kibitzer.



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Agenda

Films

● The American Center presents the feature film "The Maltese Falcon", starring Humphrey Bogart, Thursday 14 June at 7:00 pm. Also showing on Sunday 17 June.

● The British Council presents the feature film "Educating Rita", Wednesday 20 June at 6:00 pm.

● The Spanish Cultural Centre presents "La Revoltosa", starring Isabel Rivas, Thursday 14 June, 4:30 pm. On Monday 18 June it presents the feature film "Stico", starring Fernando Fernan Gomez, at 10:30 am.

● The French Cultural Centre presents the film "Trop Tard Balthazr", starring Tania Laterjet, Wednesday 20 June at 8:00 pm.

Lectures

● Dr Robert Schick will lecture on "Monotheism: Christian Theological Disputes and the Muslim Conquest of Syria and Palestine," Monday 18 June at 7:00 pm at ACOR.

● Dr Kamal Salibi will lecture at the Goethe Institute on Tuesday 19 June at 7:00 pm.

● Mr Riad Khoury will lecture at the British Council on "The Jordanian Economy", on Sunday 17 June at 7:00 pm.

Exhibitions

● An exhibition of the Orientalist paintings of two German artists will take place on Saturday 16 June at the Goethe Institute. It will run until 24 June.

● An exhibition of Ottoman textiles will open at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation on Saturday 16 June. Running until 30 June.

Concerts

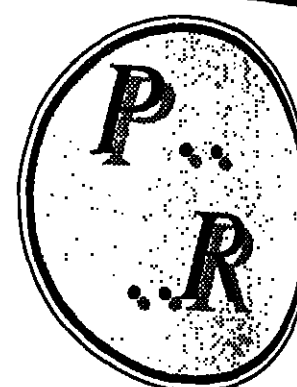
● The Baghdad Chamber Ensemble will perform at the Royal Cultural Centre on Saturday 16 June at 8:30 pm.



● Amra Hotel's Director General and Mrs Pierre Boissel hosted a cocktail party on Wednesday 6 June which was attended by over 400 guests. The reception, which was held around the hotel's swimming pool, gave Mr Boissel who is also director of operations for Forum Hotel, the opportunity to meet and chat with members of the local community, the diplomatic corps and to thank those who contributed over the years especially during the last 6 months to the success of the hotel.

"Settling into life in Jordan has been a pleasant and positive experience for both myself and my family," said Mr Boissel.

The guests were entertained to the tunes of the Roots Band, which was performing at Amra Hotel's summer nights barbecue at the Terrace Restaurant.



What's on at the Marriott

Sunday: Poolside Around the World Buffet featuring culinary delights from around the world Tuesday and Saturday: Steak special at Al Walima.

Friday: A new feature at the Marriott: Open Grill Special: Shrimps and T-bone Steaks Friday evenings in Al Mansaf Restaurant.

Everyday: Al Mansaf Restaurant has a brand new menu featuring daily and monthly specials.

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● A French company has engraved the pages of the Koran, on a crystal no larger than two square centimetres.

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Programmes of Jordan Television from 16 June to 22 June

ENGLISH PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

8:30 - Empty Nest. (Comedy): Love is Blind.

9:00 - Encounter: hosted by Sami Khouri.

9:30 - Classical Music.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: England vs Netherlands.

11:45 - Allo ... Allo (Comedy).

SUNDAY

8:30 - Hey Dad (Comedy).

9:00 - Global Report (Valley of Hope): Children dying of malnutrition by the thousand is a familiar phenomenon in the Third World but not for long, UNICEF in co-operation with local villagers have found a very simple cure.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: Belgium vs Uruguay.

MONDAY

8:30 - Perfect Strangers (Comedy) Hello Ball: It's Golf sport again ... Balki is playing against his girlfriend's father ... Larry saves Balki to lose and does exactly the opposite and tension is high.

9:00 - Blind Faith (last episode): More dramatic events unfold. Robert asks his son to lie a favour of him in court, but is turned down ... the court sentences Robert to death.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: Argentina vs Romania.

TUESDAY

8:30 - Charles in Charge (Comedy): Chaos rules the house when the children decide to abide by no rules ... and even Charles not to interfere ... as soon wake up to the reality of life without order is no life at all.

9:00 - A Horseman Riding By (The Profiteers): The war affects the people differently ... there were those who opposed the war and there were opportunists ... our cradock joins the army and turns his property over to the needy.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: Italy vs USSR.

WEDNESDAY

8:30 - Golden Girls (Whose face is This Anyway?): Marge is having problems with the way she looks ... especially that her friends look younger ... so she decides on a cosmetic surgery ... but something happens that change her mind.

9:00 - Nuclear Age (Education): Robert McNamara: J.F. Kennedy appoints Robert



Little White Lies: Thursday at 11:45

McNamara as secretary of defense who immediately surrounds himself with top-notch advisors and transforms the US nuclear strategy.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: Brazil vs Scotland.

THURSDAY

8:30 - A Different World: It is vacation time ... Denise has plans to spend hers in Greece ... but her mother thinks differently ... it seems mothers know what's best.

9:10 - Dolphin Cove: Michael's friend Peter drops in supposedly to attend the wedding ceremony on the boat but instead he blows the boat to pieces.

9:45 - News in English.

10:00 - World Cup: England vs Egypt.

11:45 - Movie of the week. (Little White Lies): A doctor and a cop meet on a plane bound for Rome ... they fall in love and both conceal their true identities ... in the end they find out each other and ... remain in love.

FRIDAY

8:30 - Didi's Comedy Show.

9:10 - Beauty and the Beast: Vincent and Diana are by now good friends and he shows her more of his world under ... Jacob contemplates moving to the world above and Vincent supports him.

9:55 - News in English.

10:20 - Quincy.

FRENCH PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

5:50 - Le Monde Est a Vous: A variety programme presented by Jacques Martin. Guest Star: Mireille Mathieu.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - Escapade: A documentary about animals.

SUNDAY

5:50 - Tel Pere Tel: A comedy series.

6:15 - L'Ecole des fans: A pro-

gramme for children presented by Jacques Martin.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - French Varieties.

MONDAY

6:10 - Terres d'Espoir: A documentary about land reform in certain parts of South Asia and Africa.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - The Weekly Sports Magazine.

TUESDAY

6:00 - Evolution: A programme of light entertainment.

6:15 - Des Chiffres et Des Lettres: A game show.

6:40 - Tel Pere Tel: A comedy series.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - Aujourd'hui en Jordanie: A local magazine by Saleh Madi.

WEDNESDAY

6:05 - Panique Aux Caraibes: A detective series about various investigations. A retired police officer undertakes to solve strange crimes.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - L'eau et Lavvie: A documentary about the important role water plays in human biology.

THURSDAY

5:45 - Molleriesimo (8): A programme for children.

6:10 - Des Chiffres et Des Lettres: A game show.

6:30 - La Chance Aux Chansons: A variety programme.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - French Varieties.

FRIDAY

5:30 - La Nuit de Saint Germain de Pres: A detective feature film about the investigations, a detective lead to find the traces of some stolen diamonds.

7:00 - News in French.

7:15 - Contract Magazine: A cultural magazine.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ROGER EBERT: ON MOVIES

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Video Alert

THE MUSIC BOX (PG-13, 123 m., 1990) stars Jessica Lange as a Chicago lawyer whose father, an immigrant, is accused of having committed Nazi war crimes. She believes he is innocent and vows to defend him in court. The movie uses the Nazi material as an easy way to gain spurious significance; it's really just a courtroom thriller, and one that any intelligent audience member can figure out faster than the Lange character. Good performances, but a machine-made production. Rating: ★★.

ENEMIES, A LOVE STORY (R, 119 m., 1990) stars Ron Silver as a Polish Jew who escapes the Nazis and immigrates to New York where, in 1949, he ends up married to three women. The family servant who saved his life, the mistress who expects to have his child, and his real first wife, who he thought had died in the concentration camps. He tries to keep all of them happy, and they are not his enemies, but love is, because he is so filled with guilt and uncertainty that the very idea of love is a reproach. A complex, bittersweet story, directed by Paul Mazursky from the Isaac Bashevis Singer novel and also starring Angelica Huston, Margaret Sophie Stein and Lena Olin. Rating: ★★★ and a half stars.

The Jordanian Electric Power Company, Limited (JEPSCO.) Invitation For Tender

The Jordanian Electric Power Company, Limited (JEPSCO.) invites sealed bids for the supply of the following equipment for the Sixth Power Project, financed by the World Bank under loan agreement No. 2710-JO.

Bids are invited from eligible bidders of the World Bank member countries, Switzerland and Taiwan, china for the following:

JEP 1136(A)IBRD - SCAA EXTENSION: Accessories.

JEP 1136(B)IBRD - SCADA EXTENSION: VHF Mobile Radio Equipment & VHF BASE/ Repeater Station Equipment.

JEP 1136(C)IBRD - SCADA EXTENSION: The Supply and Erection of Radio Communication Equipment.

Bid documents may be inspected and purchased from the offices of JEPSCO. (Address Below) Beginning 14th June, 1990.

Applications for Bid documents must include a non-refundable fee equivalent to Jordan Dinars 50 for each complete set. Documents will only be sold upon receipt of this fee.

Bids are to be submitted in English and must be completed by using the Documents provided.

The (Master) Bid Document should be returned to JEPSCO. Offices in Amman by 1200 hours, local time, on Wednesday 12 September, 1990.

The Bids will be opened in public thereafter.

Interested Bidders may purchase Bid Documents and obtain further information from the Jordanian Electric Power Company Limited, (JEPSCO.), Near First circle, Jabel Amman, P.O.Box 618, AMMAN, Jordan, Telex 21507 JEPSCO. JO, Facsimile 962-6-648482.

GOETHE-INSTITUT AMMAN NACHKONTAKTTREFFEN

Goethe-Institut Amman, Aimmoun-Klub, GTZ Amman Laden alle Absolventen deutschsprachiger Universitäten und Institutionen recht herzlich zum nächsten Nachkontakttreffen am Montag, den 18.6.1990, 19 - 22.00 Uhr, im Garten des Goethe-Instituts ein.

Goethe-Institut, Jabel Amman, Al-Hikma Street

US Sports Round Up

SPORTS FROM THE PRESSBOX

By Lee Lerner

Thanks to a teen-ager, Martina Navratilova's spot in the record books is still safe, but the veteran women's tennis star must be wondering if her lofty world ranking is as safe these days.

At 34, Navratilova is about twice the age of many of the teen upstarts on the female circuit. And the difference in years is beginning to show.

Look at Navratilova's loss to 16-year-old Monica Seles in the final of the Italian Open in mid-May. Seles trounced Navratilova 6-1, 6-1 in 53 minutes and afterward Navratilova said she felt like she had "been run over by a truck."

Ironically, Seles stayed on a roll and defeated top-ranked Steffi Graf in the German Open final the following week in a match that may have saved Navratilova a prized place in tennis' record books.

Graf entered that final having won 66 straight singles matches. There was no doubt that her sights were set on Navratilova's all-time streak of 74 straight match victories. But Seles intervened.

So all right, Navratilova keeps that record — for now. However, it can't be overlooked that she had to rely on another player, a much younger player, to finally derail Graf.

And the outlook for Navratilova can't be considered promising. Jennifer Capriati is leading a brigade of rising young stars. Meanwhile, Graf, Seles, Gabriela Sabatini and Arantxa Sanchez have already arrived.

If only examined in terms of their ages, Navratilova's ranking among the top five women players in the world seems out of place.

Yet it remains to be seen if her play belies her years in coming competition with this youthful crowd.

SPORTSLINE

By Date Dunlap

Before the first pitch of the baseball season was fired, the National League East race already had been conceded to the New York Mets. The experts looked at their starting pitching and said they couldn't lose.

Well, a funny thing happened in the first two months of the season. The Mets pitching staff, save left-hander Frank Viola, was inconsistent. The offense, at one point, was hitting an unbelievably anemic .217.

The defense, the Mets' real weakness, has reared its ugly head in inopportune times, making the pitching staff look even worse and pressuring the offense to produce more.

This is not to say the Mets can't regain their poise and win it anyway. But the Mets look a lot more vulnerable on the field than they

SPORTS TRIVIA

1. Which team was penalized for the most number of yards in the NFL last season?
2. Mohammed Elwionbi is the second BYU lineman to win the Outland Trophy in the past four years. Who was the first?
3. What member of the Philadelphia Flyers repeated as the NHL's most valuable player in the mid-'70s?
4. What was the nickname of former NY Rangers coach Lester Patrick?
5. Who holds the world record for the men's triple jump?
6. Which pro bowler won a record eight PBA titles in the '70s season?
7. Who is the last college basketball player to be named MVP of the NCAA championship game in two consecutive seasons?

ball player to be named MVP of the NCAA championship game in two consecutive seasons?

1. The Detroit Lions were penalized 107 times for 872 yards. 2. Jason Buck captured the award. 3. Bobby Clarke won back-to-back MVP awards with the Flyers in '75 and '76. 4. Patrick was known as the "Silent Assassin." 5. Willie Banks, who in '83 leaped 58 feet, 11-1/2 inches. 6. Mark Roth. 7. Bill Walton, who was named MVP in '72 and '73 for UCLA.

ANSWERS TO SPORTS TRIVIA

did on paper. It could make for an interesting pennant fight late in the season.

But will manager Davey Johnson be there? The team appears to lack leadership — something they got in spades from now-departed Gary Carter, Keith Hernandez and Wally Backman. Not to mention the spark of Lenny Dykstra and Mookie Wilson.

Only third baseman Howard Johnson fills that bill now. Right fielder Darryl Strawberry lacks maturity and left fielder Kevin McReynolds is too subdued to be a leader.

There is talent on the roster, to

be sure. But it's spread pretty thin behind the plate, in center field and first base.

The pitching staff with Viola, Dwight Gooden, Sid Fernandez, David Cone and Ron Darling is the best rotation in baseball. Veteran Bob Ojeda adds depth and experience. Add relievers Alejandro Pena and ace lefty John Franco and you can overcome a lot of problems with that staff.

But the Pirates, the Cardinals and even the Expos and Cubs could make it interesting this year. They just may keep those disappointed "Let's Go Mets" fans baying at moon at the end of the year.

ROCK TRACKS

By Joel Zarrow

Paul McCartney says Yoko Ono is to blame for letting the publishing rights to many of the classic Beatles songs slip from their clutches and into the gloves — or should I say glove — of Michael Jackson. When the rights were on sale four years ago with a \$20 million price tag, McCartney says he offered to split the cost with Yoko, but she was too stingy to accept and wanted to wait for the price to drop in half. Meanwhile, Jackson moonwalked right into the middle of the deal, paid 40 million bucks and danced away with the whole catalog — a price considered a bargain today.

Elton John prescribed his "Medicine Man" track for George Harrison's benefit LP to aid Romanian orphans. Elton just completed recording the song and has moved to an L.A. studio to begin working on some new songs with Don Was of Was (Not Was). The new tunes are for an MCA multi-disk Elton John commemorative LP that's expected to be out by fall.

Allee Cooper is in Hawaii writing songs for his forthcoming album with producer Desmond Child. Cooper expects to be in the recording studio by September and will once again use Child as producer (he produced Cooper's 1989 platinum "Trash" LP). Cooper wants to tour to support the LP, but it is too early in the album's genesis to begin planning the details of such a tour.

The Who's lead singer, Roger Daltrey, has temporarily given up the cassette for the camera. He's all set to star alongside George Carlin and Jonathan Winters in "The Teddy Bear Habit." He's also appearing in his ex-manager Bill Curbishley's film "Buddy's Song." Both films should be out this month.

Every once in a while I start writing, "You've probably never heard of this person, but you will." Remember the name Hugh Harris. Actually, don't bother remembering the name, just get his music. The tour with chart-topper Sinead O'Connor, his critically acclaimed "Words for Our Years" LP in the stores, and his "Rhythm of Life" single heard over the airways, are sure to make him a familiar name. Harris says touring has its ups and downs, but as soon as it's over, he's going to hole up in a studio to put together another album. Harris suggests if you really want to remember him, "Just listen to my music and you'll know more about me than I do. Writing music is like putting myself down on paper, only I'm not really in control. I think I

TOP COUNTRY ALBUMS

1. Killin' Time, Clint Black, RCA
2. Pickin' On Nashville, The Kentucky Headhunters, Mercury
3. Country Club, Travis, Warner Bros.
4. RSV III, Ricky Van Shelton, Columbia
5. Willow in the Wind, Kathy Mattea, Mercury
6. No Hollerin' Back, Randy Travis, Warner Bros.
7. Here in the Real World, Alan Jackson, Arista
8. Lone Wolf, Hank Williams Jr., Warner Bros.
9. Leave the Lights On, Lorie Morgan, RCA
10. Highwayman 2, Willie Nelson, Johnny & Kite, Columbia

TOP POP ALBUMS

1. I Do Not Want What I Have! Got, Stevie Nicks, Epic
2. Please Hammer Don't Hurt Me, M.C. Hammer, Capitol
3. Brigade, Heart, Capitol
4. Poison, Bell Biv DeVoe, MCA
5. Pretty Woman, Soundtrack, EMI
6. Soul Provider, Michael Bolton, Columbia
7. Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814, Janet Jackson, A&M
8. Violator, Depeche Mode, Sue
9. Nick of Time, Bonnie Raitt, Capitol
10. Fear of a Black Planet, Public Enemy, DEF Jam

TOP POP SINGLES

1. Vogue, Madonna, Warner Bros.
2. All I Wanna Do Is Make Love to You, Heart, Capitol
3. Nothing Compares 2 U, Sinéad O'Connor, Ensign
4. Alright, Janet Jackson, A&M
5. Poison, Bell Biv DeVoe, MCA
6. Hold On, Wilson Phillips, S&W
7. It Must Have Been Love, Roxette, EMI
8. Sending All My Love, Lata, Atlantic
9. U Can't Touch This, M.C. Hammer, Capitol
10. This Old Heart of Mine, Elton John with Ronald Isley, Walt Disney

TOP VIDEO RENTALS

1. Look Who's Talking, John Travolta, Kristie Alley, RCA/Columbia Home Video (PG-13-1989)
2. Black Rain, Michael Douglas, Andy Garcia, Paramount Home Video (R-1989)
3. Sea of Love, Al Pacino, Eric Roberts, MCA/Universal Home Video (R-1989)
4. Dead Poets Society, Robin Williams, Touchstone Home Video (PG-1989)
5. Field of Dreams, Kevin Costner, Amy Madigan, MCA Home Video (PG-1989)
6. The Abyss, Ed Harris, Mary-McGarry, CBS-Fox Video (PG-13-1989)
7. Honey, I Shrunk the Kids, Rick Moranis, Walt Disney Home Video (PG-1989)
8. Next of Kin, Patrick Swayze, Warner Home Video (R-1989)
9. Johnny Handsome, Al Pacino, Rourke, Elizabeth McGovern, WE (R-1989)
10. Sex, Lies, and Videotape, John Sex, Tom Selick, Touchstone Home Video (R-1989)

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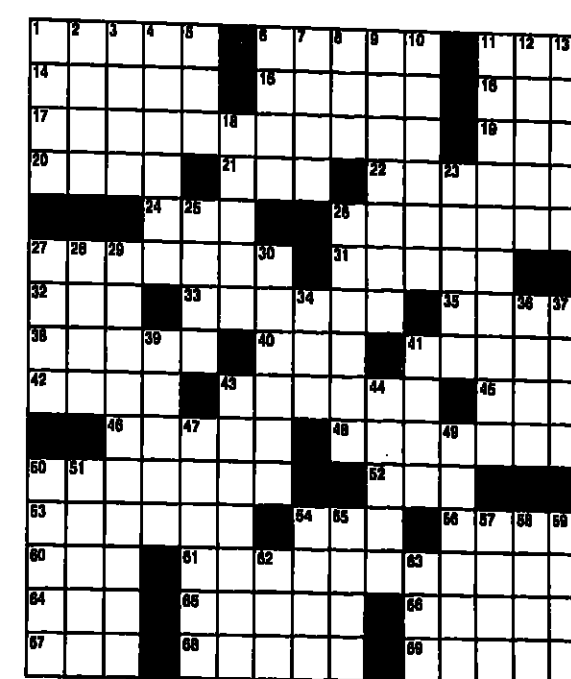
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Crossword Puzzle

1. Guthrie's restaurant
6. Worn away
11. Pop-rally word
14. Attraction, 1987 movie
16. Belle
18. Abilene-to-Fort Worth dir
17. Colorful Boston matriarch
19. Genetic initials
20. Namesakes of explorer Johnson
21. Squealer
22. Funnybone tickler
24. Yvette's boyfriend
26. Filled the larder
27. Hug
31. Noted German pathologist: 1809-65
32. Female ruff
33. Tied securely
35. College in Mich.
38. Tin or copper
40. Yellow or Checker follower

ACROSS

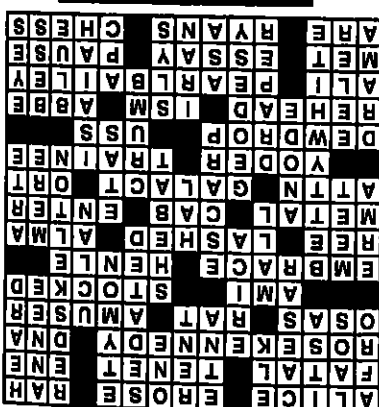
41. Stage direction
42. Envelope abbr.
43. Milk Comb form
45. Bit for Fido
46. Writer of "White Shadows"
48. Boot
50. Inn name, too often
52. Nav vessel designation
53. Assume control again
54. Doctrine
56. Entertainer Lane
60. The Greatest
61. Colorful singer
64. N.Y. opera house
65. Locke opus
66. Fermata
67. "Violets — blue"
68. Daughter, 1970 film
69. Bobby Fischer's game



DOWN

1. A hairdo
2. Thai neighbor
3. " — a Long Way to Tipperary"
4. Lyricist for Gershwin's "Swanee"
5. He has a Grand Exalted Ruler
6. Sicilian firebox
7. Lease
8. A follower
9. Anesthetized
10. Base word
11. Colorful comedian
12. "Bonne —"
13. Got the word
18. Health
23. Bruin of the Pac Ten
25. Shopping center
26. Jewish month
27. Writer Calderon
28. Miller's milieu
29. Colorful Golden Girl
30. Steep slope
34. Bandleader Kemp
36. Pure and simple
37. Prado offering
39. Battery terminal
41. An anagram for seat
43. Science of earth measurement
44. Toaster ori
47. Fabric merchant
49. O.T. book
50. Painter product
51. He might say: "That's a mo'way!"
54. An OPEC land
55. Stallone and Stone
57. Colorful comedian Ben
58. Catfish Row gal
59. Post's "windows of the soul"
62. "End — Man" Willingham
63. Common headache med

Solution



Jordan Bridge

By Ghassan Ghanem

The importance of keeping the six of clubs

THE FIFTH Upon worldwide bridge contest provided the bridge players all around the world with a lot of interesting hands.

The selection of the hands and their matchpointing is improving every year.

I believe the contest is contributing much toward the development of the game in the whole world, with Jordan being no exception.

Regular partnerships started practicing weeks before the contest; new partnerships crystallized, systems and conventions were revised, practice sessions took place everywhere and everyone was so enthusiastic about it.

Here is one of this year's contest hands:
Board 23 - both sides vulnerable - South dealer:
♠ J43
♥ A864
♦ 543
♣ 642

West opened a pedestrian 1N and East looking at a very flat hand decided to ignore the four heart cards and proudly applied a quantitative 4N.

West passed even before South did, his fifteen points count provided him with no problem regarding answering partner's quantitative bid.

North led the ♣4, West reached for North-South convention's card: fourth best, suit preference and high-low to show odd count when needed.

West concluded that North led from four hearts to the Ace, not a good choice unless his hand was 3-4-3-3.

South discarded the ♠7, ♠8 and ♠9 successively. West cashed his three top spade honors, played the ♠J to the ♠A and noted North's ♠6.

Decide how are you going to continue the play of the hand before you go on.

West was Bahjat El-Majali, one of the fastest thinkers on the table, he cashed his ♠A and ♠K noting the fall of the diamond cards and cashed his thirteenth spade discarding the ♠J from dummy as the ♠Q had not shown up.

The situation then was:
♠ -
♥ -
♦ 42
♣ K5

♠ 972
♥ 10
♦ Q1087
♣ Q10987

South was caught in the squeeze explained in the contest memorial booklet.

If he discarded the ♠Q, the ♠6 would make the twelfth trick for the declarer and if he discarded a club, the ♠5 would make that trick.

Note the difference if North had kept the ♠6. South could then discard a club while North protected the suit with the ♠6.

Was it negligence or did North show the count? Bahjat was not concerned with the answer, he was entering 70 points in his personal score sheet.

THIS WEEK'S HOROSCOPE

By Joyce Jillson

Weekly Tip: Venus vibrations inspire idealism and passion. Lots of complaining, but humor and team spirit return.

Aries (March 21-April 19) Generosity is called upon. Be a rescuer. Disagree cleverly and carefully.

Taurus (April 20-May 20) Join community gatherings. Begin making money arrangements. Security is important.

Gemini (May 21-June 21) Mercury ruler enters your sign and you're off and running. Insurance plan where you work will get you through a health matter.

Cancer (June 22-July 22) Expansion plans have you walking on air. Surprise expenses involving your partner. Relationship with child brings lasting rewards.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22) Mate is making money for both of you, but it's up to you to hang on to it. Social life picks up this week.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Long-time platonic relationship takes on romantic overtones. New business partnership is forming.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Parents are the focus. Give spouse plenty of room to make mistakes.

Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 21) Being a stickler will not make you popular. Love is distracting you from obsession with career.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) Home and family are your support base now; spend plenty of time there. Exciting romance dominates.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) You're full of pep and ginger; take a little chance this week. Heed advice of spouse or partner.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Moon favors you. Go for it in career arena; that plum assignment can be yours and can be your ticket to the top.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20) You're getting done today what you used to put off until tomorrow and ambitions are yielding tangible results.

If You Were Born This Week
You're in key position to make big difference in lives of family and friends. Their needs take priority this year. Financial freedom is right in front of you.

MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Cloning it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT (Sol.: 9 letters)
A-Abdul, Allen; B-Bacon, Barr, Bergen, Bon Jovi, Broderick, Bush; C-Cameron, Candy, Carson, Cher, Connick, Coppola; D-DeFoe, Danza, Davis, Dayne, DeVito, Donahue; F-Fonda; G-Garfield, Gibson, Glover; H-Haas, Hall, Hawn; K-Kinison; L-Lemmon, Leno, Letterman, Lovitz; M-Martin, Mason; P-Pacino; Q-Quaid; R-Rather, Ryan; S-Sajak, Shandling, Spielbeg, Stallone, Sting, Streep; U-Ullman

This Week's Answer: MCCARTNEY

ENYADAGNI LDNAHS
LODADLEIFRACKPT
RLNAML LUNOSBI GA
RZAI CEBUSHAENLL
ANCHNYCDCLOIOL
BREHTAREOBMFSVO
RS AJ AKPNEMAAOEN
OADNCSTREEDPNRE
DLOODGLOVITZNN
EONRNEQDAVISAGO
RPAENYLUOMFYNAS
IPHMI IEJAORI WAR
COUACTNSIOTRAMA
KCECKOODMSDHHRC
REHCBNAMRETTELT

ON SALE TODAY By Carol Sherman

... Might I recommend the Southern microwaved chicken, sir? ...

"I'm looking for this new kind of soup I had at a restaurant last night — it's called soup de jour."

WHAT IS THE FIRST NAME OF FICTIONAL TRAVELER GULLIVER?

WHAT FAMOUS AMERICAN DEvised THE FIRST WET SUIT FOR DIVERS?

WHAT PRODUCT WAS CREATED BY HENRY FORD, WHEN HE STARTED MAKING USE OF SCRAP WOOD LEFT OVER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE MODEL T?

ANSWERS: 1. LEMUEL 2. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 3. CARBOL BRIGLIETTES